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JPRS L/8697

4 October 1979

Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 42/79)



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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WORLDWIDE REPORT
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS
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AUSTRALIA

NEW SOUTH WALES DRUG COMMISSION REPORT DELAYED

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 25 Aug 79 p 4

[Text] The Premier, Mr Wran, has granted Mr Justice Woodward a two-month extension to complete the report of the Royal Commission into Drug trafficking in NSW.

After several previous extensions, Mr Justice Woodward has been due to present his report by August 31.

A further extension of two months was granted when he told Mr Wran he was having difficulty meeting the deadline.

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AUSTRALIA

POLICE BLITZ ON DRUGS IN MELBOURNE DISTRICT FAILS

Melbourne THE AGE in English 20 Aug 79 p 4

[Article by Ken Haley]

[Text] Hard drug trading in St. Kilda is worse now than before the recent police blitz, a Salvation Army officer said at the weekend.

Lieutenant John Bond, who with his wife, Pam, runs an emergency accommodation centre in Grey Street, St. Kilda, blamed a lot of drug addiction on unemployment.

"We hear a great deal about dole bludgers, but there are a lot of kids who can't get work or haven't the skills needed for the jobs available," he said.

A drug addict at the Grey Street centre told 'The Age' that heroin capsules, previously \$50 each, had edged up to \$55 and \$60 in the past couple of weeks.

The addict, a 27-year-old man drawing unemployment benefits, said the police blitz had concided with a decline in the quality of heroin traded in the cafes and poolrooms of Fitzroy Street.

"It's not unusual for people to dilute it with crushed Oxo cubes. I've even heard of cement mix," he said.

The addict said police cracking down on suppliers of pure

heroin had made it easier for suppliers of the impure product.

Some of his acquaintances were now dead from diluted heroin they had bought in the belief it was pure.

Lieutenant Bond said the network of drug suppliers and users had not been broken by the blitz but it had developed their "sixth sense" that police were present.

He said that for women, prostitution was the commonest way of supporting a drug habit — theirs or their male partners' — while men resorted to breaking and entering.

Police said last night there has been a hard drug "drought" in the St. Kilda area for several weeks.

A detective said the shortage of drugs, including heroin, followed underworld and police pressure on several of the biggest dealers.

He said the drought had caused addicts to turn to doctor-prescribed drugs.

"The addicts are still around and they must get something to support their habit," he said. "They seem to be able to con doctors easily".

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AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIAN DEMOCRATS' LEADER CALLS FOR LEGAL HEROIN

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 29 Aug 79 p 9

[Text]

CANBERRA. — The Australian Democrats leader (Senator Chipp) last night called for the legislation of heroin, on a limited basis, to help in the fight against the drug.

Speaking in the Senate during debate on the Customs Act Amendment Bill, Senator Chipp said he was not advocating the legalisation of heroin for anyone to try.

"But if there is a person who has been diagnosed as a heroin addict, why can't a medical practitioner prescribe heroin on a limited basis?" he asked.

Senator Chipp said his proposal would cut down the amount of heroin sold on the streets, reduce the incidence of overdoses, and provide a fighting chance for curing addicts.

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AUSTRALIA

NARCOTICS AGENTS 'NEED BUGS' TO STOP PUSHERS

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 31 Aug 79 p 5

[Book Review by Richard Battley]

[Text]

- Queensland police would not willingly co-operate with independent, Federal officers to combat the multi-million dollar, illegal drug trade in Australia.

- Drug law enforcement here and in the other five States is a miserable failure.

- Corruption in police forces, notably in New South Wales, is preventing the "Mr. Bigs" of the illegal industry from being caught.

- It is too late to cure the drug problem; it can only be contained.

- The Narcotics Bureau, which operates within the Bureau of Customs, should be an independent, Federal law agency.

- Civil libertarians and "other do-gooders" are hindering the enforcement of drug laws.

- Politicians must approve the use of electronic "bugs" if pushers and dealers are to be stopped.

If you think the above reads like the comments of a frustrated, perhaps bitter, policeman you would not be wrong.

The author of this 150-page diatribe, which could be accurately sub-titled: "What's Wrong With Our Drug Laws," is Bernard Delaney, 40, ex-commander of the southern region of the Australian Bureau of Narcotics.

His first contact with illegal drug distribution was in 1964. He was then attached to the Victorian police vice squad.

In a "major exercise" with the Customs Department and his own department's TAG Squad, he arrested a lesbian pimp, who was peddling marihuana in Melbourne.

In his own parlance, a "conviction was secured." The fine was \$160.

Delaney details this "major exercise" to highlight that a similar incident today would be handled by two uniformed constables.

In 1970, he joined the Department of Customs and Excise in Sydney as a senior narcotics agent.

"Our drug problem started and matured in Sydney," he writes.

"The main factor was corruption in the police, but there were other influences.

"In 1967, the city became a Rest and Recreation Centre for United States servicemen serving in Vietnam ... of the many thousands who passed through through, a substantial percentage smoked marihuana and others were undetected heroin users."

Heroin soon became a major problem. It was readily available, at an exorbitant price, from the city's Chinatown. It was supplied by sailors from Chinese and Malay boats.

Their source was the Golden Triangle, the mountainous country where Burma, Laos and Thailand converge.

American drug agencies believe this is the largest cultivated area of illegal drugs in the world.

Delaney writes modestly of his initial successes in using a Chinese-Australian undercover agent to stop the illegal traffic.

While working with the agent, code-named "Lee", Delaney witnessed an addict "chasing the dragon."

This is the term used for inhaling heroin smoke. Granules of the drug are arranged on an aluminium foil, a lighted candle is placed under the foil, and as the smoke rises undulatingly the addict "chases the dragon." This method is favoured over intravenous injection in Asian countries.

Delaney claims "Lee's" undercover work was the forerunner in Australia. He believes it must be used in conjunction with electronic "bugs" to stop the pushers.

He writes candidly, and irritatingly, of his own illegal tapping of telephones and criticises "jumped-up clerks in another department" (then Posts and Telegraphs) for attempting to frustrate his efforts.

His alleged justification: "The only way Narcotics Bureau officers could succeed in their difficult area was by cheating the system."

The dedicated Delaney, who resigned in 1976, says the

problem started nine years ago. "The year 1970 was critical. It was the year when the traffickers really got rolling.

"Marihuana was being imported from South Africa, Indonesia and Malaysia; hashish was being imported from India; L.S.D. was being imported from Hong Kong and Thailand and the Chinese were beginning to deal with the Europeans."

"It was also the year the heavies arrived armed with guns.

"Ten years ago only small isolated patches of marihuana grew wild in remote areas. We have now got to the stage where growing marihuana is a multi-million dollar business.

"If we need proof, we need only look at Griffith, Mildura and Cairns."

Delaney's writing style is amateurish. "I use the word 'female' deliberately; she was no lady.

"If I weren't so polite (which he isn't) I'd say that it was time they (Australia's drug law officers) got off their arse."

"We must make Australia a most unpleasant place for the germs that live on the filthy narcotics."

But his import is valid; he should be heeded.

Narc! by Bernard Delaney (Angus & Robertson, \$4.95).

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AUSTRALIA

72,500 DOLLARS AWARDED VICTIM OF ADDICTION CAUSED BY INJURIES

Melbourne THE AGE in English 24 Aug 79 p 3

[Article by David Withington]

[Text]

A 22-year-old woman who became a heroin addict after being injured in a motor cycle accident was awarded \$72,500 damages by a Supreme Court judge yesterday.

Mr. Justice Starke ruled that the addiction had been caused by her injuries.

The judge said the case of Wilma Sands, of Peel Street, North Melbourne, was very sad.

He said she would have received substantial damages for serious leg injuries alone.

But the case was not that simple, and he could not ignore her addiction.

Medical evidence differed on Miss Sands' chances of curing her addiction.

Mr. Justice Starke said that if she was not cured it was almost certain she would die in the relatively near future.

He said there was evidence that only a small minority of heroin addicts recovered.

The accident happened on December 31, 1976, when Miss Sands was a pillion passenger on a motor cycle driven by Paul Raymond Alen, of Green-

wood Drive, Bundoora.

She sued Mr. Alen, who admitted liability.

Miss Sands' leg was broken, resulting in a dropped foot, clawed toes, scarring and wasting. She also received a nose injury.

The court was told she walked with a limp, suffered severe cramps and pain, and was no longer the outgoing, sport-loving person she had been.

Mr. Justice Starke said Miss Sands began using heroin about 12 months after the accident.

At the time she was living with a man who used heroin.

Doctors said she used the drug to overcome pain and depression caused by the accident.

They said her employment opportunities would be limited because of her injuries.

Mr. B. R. Dove, for Miss Sands, told the court she was prepared to have a trust set up to handle the money awarded.

Mr. Justice Starke said he would award \$70,500 damages, plus \$2000 interest, but would adjourn the case until details of the trust were organised.

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AUSTRALIA

'HOPELESS CASE' ADDICT SURPRISES SYDNEY MAGISTRATE

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 28 Aug 79 p 3

[Text]

A 23-year-old heroin addict, described as a "hopeless case", had made a remarkable recovery after being treated at Odyssey House, a magistrate said in Central Court of Petty Sessions yesterday.

Mr Bruce Brown, SM, told Virginia Bathgate: "I thought you would have been a write-off by now."

Mr Brown said that when she first appeared before him last December on charges of using possessing and supplying heroin she had been skinny, surly and resentful.

She would not take any advice from probation officers and was not going to do anything about her drug problem.

Bathgate, an unemployed hairdresser, of Palm Beach Road, Palm Beach, told Mr Brown that turning away from drugs had been a "gruelling experience."

"I have made a real commitment to stay at Odyssey House and to do whatever I have to do," she said.

Mr Brown said that from reports he had read progress was extremely encouraging. She had advanced to a level where she was now influencing other drug addicts to give up drugs.

There had been a remarkable physical and psychological improvement.

"Thankfully, the Virginia Bathgate success story was only one of such cases that are becoming much more frequent than we ever thought they would be," Mr Brown said.

He placed her on a \$200 bond to be of good behaviour for nine months after convicting her of using, possessing and supplying heroin on May 13 last year.

Mr Brown said that a condition of the bond was that Bathgate finish her current course of treatment at Odyssey House.

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AUSTRALIA

SYNDICATE BELIEVED TO HAVE IMPORTED HEROIN WORTH 45 MILLION DOLLARS

Melbourne THE AGE in English 28 Aug 79 p 28

[Text]

Melbourne police believe a shipment of nearly a tonne of 90 per cent pure heroin worth more than \$45 million has arrived in Australia.

Police believe most of it has not yet been distributed.

The head of the homicide squad, Detective Chief Inspector Paul Delianis, said last night the heroin was smuggled from South-East Asia by the drug syndicate which executed New Zealanders Douglas and Isabel Wilson and several other people.

Police believe it is the largest heroin shipment to arrive in Australia. Dealers would cut and adulterate the drug up to 15 times before it is sold to users — making the likely street value many times \$45 million.

Mr. Delianis would not elaborate on what his investigators knew about the shipment, but he said it was only one of the drug consignments the syndicate had smuggled into Australia in the past four years.

Police inquiries in Australia, New Zealand and South-East Asia have failed to trace the heroin.

Investigators say the syndicate — headed by a 35-year-old New Zealander who is said to have fled overseas — was shaken up recently.

Mr. Delianis said a man believed to be involved with the syndicate may have gone to Europe.

He released a drawing of a man who detectives believe killed the Wilsons, whose bodies were found buried at Rye on May 18.

Dirty work

"There is evidence he does his own dirty work when it comes to dealing with members who have failed to meet the approved standard," Mr. Delianis said.

"The man we believe is behind this narcotics organisation is the person we want to talk to about the murder of the Wilsons."

He said the man started as a small-time thief and had strong support from the periphery of his organisation.

"He has many names and many disguises," Mr. Delianis said.

"He seems to have no difficulty procuring passports under false names. He has even had a false Australian passport."

"What he looks like now is anybody's guess."

Mr. Delianis said all evidence pointed to the man as being the mastermind of the syndicate.

"We cannot pinpoint anyone above him. Below him there are Australians and New Zealanders," Mr. Delianis said.

"A number of these people are now dead. Others have scattered."

"The evidence strongly suggests that other persons have met a fate similar to that of Douglas and Isabel Wilson," he said.

Mr. Delianis said some people involved in the syndicate have talked to his investigators. Others had chosen to remain silent.

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AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

TEN KILOGRAMMES OF HEROIN--Sydney: A man appeared in the Special Federal Court yesterday charged in connection with the alleged import of almost 10kg of heroin said to have a street value of \$6 million. Keith Arnold Wilson (43), of Cronulla, was remanded till next Friday. The crown prosecutor Mr Ian Craigie said the national involvement. No plea was taken. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 31 Aug 79 p 12]

DRUG SQUAD ENLARGED--The police drug squad will get four more officers to boost the Government's drive against drug pedlars. The Minister for Police and Emergency Services, Mr. Thompson, said yesterday this would bring the squad's strength to 25. "The Government believes that the full weight of the law should be exercised on convicted drug pedlars," Mr. Thompson said. "Drug trafficking is a despicable trade involving people who are prepared to shipwreck the lives of others." Mr. Thompson said that at the start of this year the drug squad had 14 members. "The Government was concerned about the drug problem and the strengthening of the squad was in line with undertakings given before the State election." [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 30 Aug 79 p 15]

MARIHUANA GROWER--A 34-year-old farmer was released on \$20,000 bail after appearing in Singleton Court of Petty Sessions yesterday accused of conspiracy to grow more than four tonnes of marihuana. Gordon Robert Newtown, of Mitchells Flat, via Singleton, was charged with having conspired to grow marihuana at Pages Creek, Borea Creek and Glennies Creek between May, 1975, and February, 1979, and with owning properties on which he allowed marihuana cultivation. He was further charged with having conspired to supply marihuana at Glennies Creek between April last year and February this year. Mr P. Hoban, SM, remanded Newton to October 23. [Names as published] [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 29 Aug 79 p 12]

PROBATION ON HEROIN CHARGE--A man who obtained a gram of heroin for an undercover policeman was put on two years' probation in the Criminal Court yesterday. Mr. Justice Lucas said heroin trafficking was such a life-and-soul-destroying business that anyone involved in it normally could expect a substantial jail term. But he proposed to give Kevin Lloyd Williams, a first offender,

a chance, Mr. Justice Lucas said. Williams, 26, lineman, of Northgate Road, Northgate, pleaded guilty to a charge of having supplied heroin to the undercover policeman. According to the policeman, Williams said he could get the policeman a gram of heroin for \$120 and did so. The policeman said he asked Williams also if he could obtain another 20 grams. Williams said he could and took him to a service station and introduced im to a man named Thomas Frederick Hansen. Williams took no further part in the matter, but Hansen handed over 20 envelopes containing heroin, the policeman said. The policeman denied having posed as a heroin addict suffering withdrawal symptoms and having supplied marihuana to Williams. [Excerpts] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 23 Aug 79 p 10]

FIFTEEN YEAR HEROIN SENTENCE--Melbourne--A man was sentenced to 15 years' jail yesterday for importing heroin worth more than \$500,000. A Federal Attorney-General's Department spokesman said it was believed to be the longest sentence yet imposed for the import of narcotics. Judge Somerville, sentencing Allan Leonard Combey, 34, in the County Court, said he believed Combey was a hireling and not an instigator or principal. Combey, unemployed, of Mentone East, pleaded guilty to one count of having imported 285.5 grams of heroin on last December 13. Judge Somerville said Combey had imported the heroin in a girdle around his waist at Tullamarine Airport on his return from South-East Asia. Judge Somerville ordered a minimum jail term of 12 years. Importing of heroin had to be strongly discouraged. [Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 23 Aug 79 p 12]

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HONG KONG

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION GIVES EXHIBITION ON DRUG ABUSE

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 1 Sep 79 p 9

[Text]

Don't treat yourself with drugs or tablets.

This was the message yesterday from the chairman of the Hongkong Medical Association, Dr George Choa.

Drugs, which are easily available, he said, should be treated with great respect and used only under medical supervision.

Dr Choa was speaking at the opening of an exhibition on the safe and effective utilisation of drugs — an annual project of the Medical Society of the Hongkong University's Students' Union.

He said drug abuse is our greatest social problem.

"Almost any drug can be abused and this is one of the reasons self-medication can be so dangerous."

For example, he said, patients should understand exactly how many times a day and how many tablets they should take and for how long.

Sometimes it may be necessary to take special precautions with particular

drugs — one might have to avoid certain types of food or drink while taking them.

He pointed out that a recent survey carried out by the American Food and Drug Administration revealed that quite a number of patients had misconceptions about drugs.

Many believed that drugs prescribed by the doctor were as safe as food.

"All drugs are in fact poisonous and most drugs are associated with some side effects. It is important to be aware of this," he said.

Governments, pharmacy boards and the pharmaceutical industry must keep a constant watch on every stage of the production process, he said.

This is necessary, he stressed, to guarantee that drugs reaching the public meet the standards.

He said a vital area of concern is the detection of illicit manufacturers and the prevention of the sale of sub-standard products.

Dr Choa pointed out that in Hongkong the most familiar aspect of drug abuse is that of opium and its derivatives like heroin.

The Government spends, he said, \$150 million annually on its fight against drug abuse.

However, he added, according to the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, there is both a continuing spread of heroin abuse as well as abuse of other more dangerous drugs.

The exhibition aims to make the public aware of the dangers of self-medication.

It explains the basic concepts of using medicines and gives some general medical knowledge especially on the drugs for children, old people and pregnant women.

The message is that although medicines cure diseases they are not completely harmless and can even do harm if used improperly.

The exhibition will be on at the Ocean Terminal until tomorrow.



These youngsters are being told about the dangers of drug abuse with the help of a poster at the exhibition.

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HONG KONG

CALL TO EXPAND HELP FOR ADDICTS

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Sep 79 p 7

[Text]

The Action Committee Against Narcotics has recommended that the Government expand the methadone treatment programme and increase publicity about the help the programme can give to addicts.

The Commissioner for Narcotics, Mr Peter Lee, said yesterday:

"Urgent action has been taken to ensure that these recommendations can be implemented at an early date so that improved treatment facilities can be provided for drug addicts."

He said that successes achieved by both Hongkong and overseas law enforcement agencies, combined with a drought in the opium-growing areas of the Golden Triangle, have pushed up the price of heroin to about five times what it was at the beginning of June.

"Currently there are record daily attendances at all 20 methadone centres.

"The heroin famine has also brought to the surface about 1,000 addicts who have not previously been known to

the central registry of drug addicts," he said.

At an extraordinary meeting of ACAN on August 22, the following recommendations were endorsed:

- The need for more methadone centres in the East Kowloon area to relieve some of the workload of the Sir Robert Black Clinic.

- New methadone centres at Sai Kung, Shatin and Taipo should be opened as soon as staff and accommodation are available.

- Additional staff should be deployed in all methadone centres should demand continue to increase.

- The expansion of selected evening methadone centres to full-day centres should be considered.

- The existing Government urine-testing laboratory should be relocated in the Homantin Methadone Clinic so that 420 tests for methadone patients could be done each day, rather than the present 70.

- Publicity on facilities available at methadone centres should be increased.

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HONG KONG

MAN RELEASED AFTER THIRD TRIAL

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 8 Sep 79 p 10

[Text]

A man arrested by police while climbing out of a Waterloo Road flat during a dangerous drugs raid in November 1977 was acquitted yesterday of charges arising from the raid.

He had been charged with manufacturing and possessing \$2 million worth of heroin for unlawful trafficking.

It was Lee Chun-kwai's third trial on the same charges in the High Court.

A jury of five men and two women, after deliberating for 2½ hours, found Lee (30) not guilty of both charges.

Mr Justice Silke ordered his immediate release.

Lee first stood trial together with his wife and three other men in May last year on the two charges.

The three men — Lee Kwai-kam, Hui Chau and

Lee Pui-lung — pleaded guilty.

Lee was found guilty while his wife, Cheung Siu-ngor, was acquitted.

The Court of Appeal ordered a re-trial in May on grounds that the trial judge had failed to direct the jury sufficiently on Lee's defence.

But at his second trial in July the jury failed to reach a verdict after seven hours of deliberation.

The Crown's case was that a party of Narcotics Bureau officers, acting on information, raided a Waterloo Road flat on November 1977.

Lee and other men were seen climbing out of a window. He was arrested later on the rooftop.

Inside the flat were about 20 kgs of heroin with an estimated market value of \$2 million.

Lee Kwai-kam, one of the convicted defendants, was called as a defence witness.

He told the court he was Lee Chun-kwai's neighbour and had rented his flat.

He said he and his friends had dirtied Lee Chun-kwai's flat while moving some articles to the premises and that Lee had gone over to his flat to complain when police arrived.

Lee Kwai-kam said he told Lee Chun-kwai that his flat was being used as a centre for manufacturing drugs.

In his own defence, Lee Chun-kwai said he was so frightened at that time he decided to escape from the flat with the others.

Crown counsel Mrs P. J. E. Jewkes prosecuted.

Miss Esther Toh appeared for Lee on the instructions of the Director of Legal Aid.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

TOP DRUG FIGHTERS OFF TO SYDNEY

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 Sep 79 p 11

[Text]

Two top drug-fighters will leave for Sydney in November to attend the United Nations-sponsored meeting of national narcotics law enforcement agencies.

They are the head of the Narcotics Bureau, Chief Superintendent John Thorpe, and the head of Customs Investigations Branch, Senior Superintendent Jim Prisk.

They will be joined in Sydney by our man in Bangkok, Mr Peter Ley.

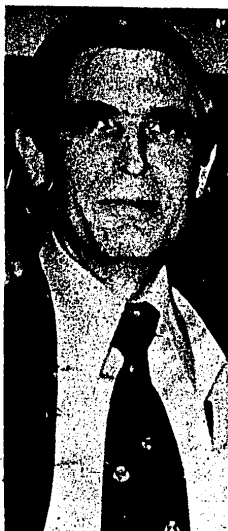
The meeting will also be attended by law enforcement officers of 18 countries.

Last year's meeting was held in Colombo.

The chairman of Sri Lanka's Narcotics Advisory Board, Mr T. B. Werapitiya, suggested that an Asian narcotics monitoring and intelligence data bank be set up to fight the growing illicit drug traffic.

He said the bank could feed countries in the region with information about changing trends in drugs smuggling and operational activities.

And it could alert countries about possible movements of suspected smugglers, he said.



Supt Prisk



Supt Thorpe

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN TO BE LAUNCHED IN WANCHAI

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 11 Sep 79 p 11

[Text]

A month-long anti-drug campaign will be launched in Wanchai on Saturday.

The Commissioner for Narcotics, Mr Peter Lee, said yesterday it is hoped the campaign will "build on the success already achieved."

He said drug addiction is increasing rapidly in South-east Asia and in the West.

"However, Hongkong is in contrast to this depressing story.

"We are controlling the overall problem because of the tremendous efforts over the past few years.

"The eventual aim of the Government is to eradicate this problem completely.

"We have between 35,000 and 50,000 addicts now and while we have one remaining addict, we have a job to do," Mr Lee said.

The Wanchai campaign, organised by 400 agencies and the Government, aims to keep the community aware of the evils of drug addiction and to enlist their support in

fighting it.

It also aims to persuade young people between 15 and 24 who are "most at risk" not to experiment with drugs.

There are one million people between these ages and an appreciable number can be at risk, Mr Lee said.

The campaign is also aimed at young women.

Forty-two per cent of all female addicts are under 25 years old compared with 17.5 per cent for male addicts.

"We must direct our attention here. Women addicts are only four per cent of the total and this great difference causes much concern," Mr Lee said.

Two posters have therefore been directed towards women this year.

Of the \$100,000 being spent on the Wanchai campaign, 40 per cent has been raised by community leaders.

"This year, the Government has allocated just under \$1 million for all our narcotics education and publicity campaigns."



Mr Lee

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

COUPLE SENTENCED IN DRUG CASE

Husband Gets Five Years

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Sep 79 p 8

[Excerpts]

A 29-year-old man, Au Hang, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by Mr Justice Zimmern in the High Court yesterday after he pleaded guilty to possession of \$170,000 worth of dangerous drugs for unlawful trafficking.

The drugs consisted of 913.4 grams of a mixture of salts of esters of morphine and 454.5 grams of a mixture of esters of morphine.

They were found in two flats in Kwai Shing estate.

The court was told that police had to break open the

lock of Au's home to gain entry on May 10.

Au returned home while the raid was going on.

Police seized a quantity of salts of esters of morphine.

Au then took the police to another flat in the estate which had been rented to his brother.

Another quantity of dangerous drugs was found there.

Miss Jacqueline Leong is defending Lee on the instructions of George Liang and Co.

Crown counsel Michael Lunn is prosecuting.

Hearing continues today.

Wife Receives Equal Treatment

Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 5 Sep 79 p 9

[Excerpts]

A 27-year-old woman who was caught throwing a packet of drugs from her flat during a police raid was sentenced to five years' imprisonment by Mr Justice Zimmern in the High Court yesterday.

A jury of two men and five women, after deliberating for 2½ hours, unanimously found Lee Lai-fong guilty of possessing 913.4 grams of a mixture containing 274.8 grams of salts of esters of morphine for the purpose of unlawful trafficking.

As Lee pleaded not guilty a jury was empanelled to try her.

The court was told that police had to break open the door to gain entry to Au's flat in Kwai Shing estate on May 10.

When they got in they saw Lee moving towards the window and throw out an envelope.

Police recovered the envelope from the lower floor and found it to contain dangerous drugs.

Au returned home at this time.

He took police to another

flat in the estate where another quantity of dangerous drugs was found.

The drugs seized from the two places was worth \$170,000.

Miss Jacqueline Leong, who defended Lee, said in mitigation that the drugs were given to Au by a third party to be stored at his place.

There was no evidence at all of actual trafficking and the charges arose simply from the presumption of the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance.

The couple had a four-month-old daughter, counsel added.

CSO: 5300

HONG KONG

BRIEFS

NINE YEARS FOR DRUGS--A 32-year-old man was sentenced to nine years' imprisonment by Mr Justice Garcia in the High Court yesterday for possession of \$800,000 worth of drugs for unlawful trafficking. Tam Sik-hat pleaded guilty. The court was told that Narcotics Bureau officers ambushed Tam and another man outside a Central building on April 3 and gave chase when the two drove off in a car. The drugs--8,222 grams of a mixture containing 3,308 grams of salts of morphine--were found in a briefcase and a bag under Tam's seat in the car. Crown counsel R. Hawkes prosecuted. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 24 Aug 79 p 10]

KAI TAK DRUG SEIZURE--Customs officers have some idea of the people involved in the attempted smuggling of 69 lbs of No 3 heroin, which was seized at the airport on Tuesday. It was the largest single seizure so far this year. Officers from the Investigations Bureau, led by Superintendent K. S. Tong, have since been probing the background and movements of the suspected consignees. And the head of Custom's Investigations Bureau, Senior Superintendent Jim Prisk, said that the authorities in Singapore and Bangkok had been informed of the seizure and are assisting in the inquiries. Supt Prisk said that the heroin, with a purity about 30 percent, has a street value of \$30 million. [Text] [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 2 Sep 79 p 11]

CSO: 5300

INDONESIA

DRUG ABUSE MONITORING AGREEMENT WITH UNITED STATES SIGNED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 7 Jul 79 pp 1, 6

/Article: "Police Headquarters Cooperates With United States in the Fight Against Drug Abuse"/

/Excerpt/ The government of the United States is giving much attention to the government of Indonesia in the fight against drug abuse. A result of this was the signing at National Police Headquarters Friday morning of a cooperative agreement for a drug abuse monitoring project. The United States was represented at the ceremony by its ambassador, Edward E. Masters, and Indonesia by the chief of the National Police, Dr Awaludin Djamin.

This cooperation, according to the chief of the police headquarters information service, COL (Police) Darmawan Sudarsono, will consist of providing narcotics-sensing dogs, technical equipment, including books to raise the expertise of narcotics experts, and equipment for public information and education such as films, etc. In addition to educational measures and the exchange of narcotics experts, joint operations will be undertaken with neighboring countries who also cooperate with the United States.

Indonesia itself is facing a rather serious problem, said Darmawan, because drug abuse has increased 225 percent, from 276 cases in 1977 to 618 cases in 1978.

More extensive data from the National Police indicates that from 1971 until May 1979, 3,482 persons were registered drug addicts, with 10 percent of this number estimated to be relapsed users, increasing the total to 3,830 people. In the meantime, however, data from the Department of Health indicates only 777 addicts.

The police total, according to Darmawan, does not include "dark numbers," that is, those addicts who are unregistered because they have not been reported. This total of unregistered addicts is estimated to be rather large, even considering that several times that number remain unknown. In Western countries, the index of "dark numbers" according to WHO (World Health Organization) is 10 times the number of addicts being treated. If this index is applied to Indonesia, the total of unregistered addicts in country would be around 38,300 people.

"Dark numbers" occur, according to Darmawan, first, because drug users can be charged with a felony under narcotics laws, with a threat of 2 years imprisonment for misuse of marihuana and 3 years for unauthorized use of opium, morphine, heroin and other narcotics. Consequently, drug users will not report themselves, unlike the victims of other crimes.

Second, there is concern related to family prestige. Third, there is a fear of administrative measures by the superiors of the parents whose children are involved in drug abuse.

Unlike Indonesia, in Western countries drug users are not threatened with punishment, so that they are not afraid of turning themselves in. In addition, sufficient government funds are set aside for treatment of addicts. For these reasons, Darmawan estimated that the "dark numbers" in Indonesia were higher than the European index.

Several areas where drug abuse is alarming, according to the police, are National Police Region I Aceh, National Police Region II North Sumatra, National Police Region IV Riau Archipelago, National Police Region VI South Sumatra, National Police VII Metropolitan Jakarta, National Police Region VIII West Java, National Police Region IX Central Java, National Police Region X East Java, National Police Region XI West Kalimantan, National Police Region XV Nusa Tenggara (Lesser Sunda Islands, National Police Region XVIII northern Sulawesi, and National Police XIX North Central Sulawesi.

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JAPAN

STIMULANTS WORTH 3.8 BILLION YEN CONFISCATED

Tokyo ASAHI EVENING NEWS in English 12 Sep 79 p 3

[Text]

Kanagawa prefectural police have confiscated 12.7 kilograms of stimulants, worth some ¥3.8 billion on the street, from a group selling the drugs smuggled in from Hongkong.

They have also arrested 12 men, including three Chinese, believed to be connected with a large underground syndicate, and a Japanese trader.

The ¥3.8 billion worth of stimulants, the largest single haul ever, were confiscated from a hotel in Roppongi in Tokyo's Minato Ward.

Arrested together with the three Chinese and the Japanese were eight others, including alleged members of gangster organizations.

They were charged with violating the law controlling stimulants.

The arrested reportedly confessed that they had smuggled

in some 600 kilograms of dope at the rate of 20 kilograms a month from Hongkong since about two and a half years ago.

They allegedly had sold the sneaked-in drugs to thug groups under the notorious Inagawa-kai and Yamaguchi-gumi gangs.

Investigators believed that the group had sneaked in the stimulants from Hongkong via foreign aircraft landing at the New Tokyo International Airport at Narita, Chiba Prefecture.

Two of the three Chinese arrested were believed to have come to Japan from Hongkong to open up sales channels for the smuggled-in stimulants.

Police are hoping to crush the underground syndicate on the basis of information they expect to obtain from the arrested group.

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JAPAN

BRIEFS

RIGHTIST HELD FOR SMUGGLING--A Tokyo rightist who tried to smuggle stimulant drugs in picture frames he sent from South Korea has been arrested, it was learned Monday. He is Seishi Kawashima, 47, acting president of the rightist organization Shinsei Nippon Kyogikai (New Japan Council). He made trips to South Korea earlier this year and from there he sent, under the alias of an imaginary Korean, one picture each to his friends in Tokyo and Fukushima Prefecture. The pictures, framed, were sent via air mail. Customs officials, however, found the pictures suspicious and an X-ray examination showed that one kilogram of stimulant drugs was hidden inside the wooden frames of each picture, one meter by 50 centimeters. [Text] [Tokyo MAINICHI DAILY NEWS in English 11 Sep 79 p 12]

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PHILIPPINES

NEW LAW OUTLAWS SALE OF DRUG SUBSTITUTES TO TEENAGERS

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 24 Aug 79 p 1

[Text] Manila, Thursday.--Philippine teenagers caught with a wide variety of commercial substances used as narcotic substitutes could face jail term and stiff fines under a new decree to curb drug abuse.

The decree, issued by President Marcos on Tuesday, also outlaws the sale to teenagers of such substances, such as commercial glues, which youngsters sniff to get "high" from the fumes. Jail sentences range from six months to four years and fines range up to 4,000 pesos (IA480).

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THAILAND

AUSTRALIAN DRUGS SUSPECT FACES POSSIBLE DEATH SENTENCE

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 30 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by Neil Kelly]

[Text]

BANGKOK, Wednesday.
— The Australian Embassy and Thailand's Justice Ministry confirmed today that an Adelaide man arrested allegedly with heroin in his possession could be executed if convicted.

Norman John Walker, 29, of Henley Beach, Adelaide, is the first Australian arrested in Thailand since tough drug laws came into force in May.

A consular official at the Embassy said: "He could definitely face a death sentence."

No non-Asian has been executed in Thailand for drug offences.

Police alleged today that when they arrested Walker in a restaurant on Monday night, he had 750 grams of heroin in his possession worth more than \$500,000 in Australia.

A Justice Ministry official said the new law provided only two possible penalties for the illegal possession for sale of 100 or more grams of heroin — death or life imprisonment.

Seven Australians on trial here on heroin charges were not liable to the death sentence because their alleged offences were committed before the new law came into effect.

A Canadian man arrested with Walker also faces the death sentence. They are expected to appear in court on Friday or next Monday.

Speaking through the bars of a police station cell near the restaurant, Walker explained today why he had signed a confession statement.

"In the statement, I said I took responsibility for the heroin and that I was planning to smuggle it to Canada for sale. The police said if I signed that confession, they would not arrest my Canadian girlfriend who was with me. That's what happened. I suppose I crucified myself to help her."

Walker said he had been living for the past two years in Bombay, exporting sports goods to Britain.

CSO: 5300

BOLIVIA

GROWING 1979 COCAINE TRAFFIC REVIEWED

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 17 Aug 79 p 6

[Article by Francisco Roque Bazarreza: "Cocaine Traffic Grows"]

[Text] La Paz, 16 August (EFE)--The fabulous price being paid for cocaine is an increasingly powerful incentive in Bolivia for the illegal production of this drug, which is shipped to the United States and West European countries by the most varied paths.

One kilogram of cocaine on the Bolivian black market is valued at a minimum of 7,000 dollars. In any of the neighboring countries its price doubles, and in New York, a wholesaler buys it for an average of 10,000 dollars.

These data were revealed by the National Narcotics Board, based on statements by the dozens of consumer-traffickers who are arrested weekly in Bolivian cities.

The reports indicate that the majority of the illegal cocaine routes begin in Bolivia, one of the world's main suppliers of this drug, if not the biggest.

In the semitropical regions of this country, the coca leaf--raw material for the production of cocaine hydrochlorate and sulfate--is being grown more and more. There are no official data on this plant's cultivation, but it is estimated that in the first half of this year alone, over 2,000 kg of cocaine were produced.

A growing number of peasant families in the Yungar and El Chapare regions are engaging in the production of cocaine sulfate.

The National Narcotics Board data indicate that during the first half of 1979, 137 persons were arrested for underground production, 82 of them peasants. During this period, 269 kg of cocaine was seized, which is thought to be 10 percent of the illegal production.

Perfectly organized groups induce and teach the peasants to process the drug. Later, skilled couriers pick up the semiprocessed raw material and transport it secretly to Chile and Colombia, where it is converted to cocaine hydrochlorate.

The main market is the United States but to reach this great center of consumption, when transporting the drug by plane, the traffickers go through Rio de Janeiro, Asuncion, Buenos Aires, Caracas and Panama, later making connections with Paris and moving their cargo from there to Vancouver (Canada) and finally to the United States.

When the shipment is made by boat, the merchandise goes from the bridges of the Pacific to the east coast of the United States where well trained organizations receive it and take it ashore by launch.

In spite of all the efforts made to date by the National Narcotics Board with the support of the U.S. Government, it has not been possible to substitute the cultivation of coca and even less to hinder its illegal processing.

The coca leaf, consumed by the peasants in the altiplano regions, has official authorization for cultivation.

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COLOMBIA

NATIONAL ANTIDRUG COALITION FOUNDED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 20 Aug 79 Sec B p 8

[Text] Industrial and trade union organizations, farmers' associations, students and Colombians on all levels have organized in Colombia into an entity that will devote itself to eliminating the cultivation and use of drugs in the country.

The organization resulted from the invitation which the National Antidrug Coalition in the United States, with headquarters in Detroit, tendered to the former secretary of the National Federation of Farmers (FANAL), Fausto Mario Charris, to visit the entity's headquarters and become informed of the plans in the area of the antidrug battle which were implemented following the proposal made by the president of ANIF [National Association of Financial Institutions], Ernesto Samper Pizano, concerning the legalization of marihuana in Colombia. The result of that invitation was the creation of the National Antidrug Coalition of Colombia.

In the United States, the former secretary of FANAL met with religious, civic and political leaders, and with private individuals who are battling against the alarming increase in drug consumption in that country.

Charris remarked: "In the United States, the coalition uses many resources aimed at eliminating drug use. In the first place, it is conducting an educational program for teachers, students and the news media, to afford people an accurate notion of the harmfulness of drug addiction."

The agrarian leader continued: "In Colombia, when the president of ANIF, Mr Samper Pizano, publicly proposed the legalization of marihuana in our country, the Antidrug Coalition in the United States became so alarmed that it considered a continental-wide campaign to prevent the evils of drugs from spreading in this part of the world.

"That is why a group of influential individuals from various areas of national life in several South American countries was invited to visit that country. I had the good fortune to be chosen among that group, because my position toward drugs since I served as secretary of the National Federation of Farmers was known."

In addition to visiting the United States, Charris also paid a visit to Mexico during his recent trip, at the invitation of the National Antidrug Coalition which has been operating in the latter country for some time. He was informed about the techniques that are used there in the battle against hallucinogenic substances and stimulants, and has brought back many ideas to be applied in this area in our country.

The Colombian Coalition

According to the agrarian leader, the initiative to create the National Antidrug Coalition in Colombia was met with enthusiasm from all the sectors invited to join the organization.

Charris added: "In Bogota, the committee to organize the Colombian coalition has held meetings with Tulio Cuevas, president of the UTC [Union of Workers of Colombia], and Apecides Alvis, secretary general of the CTC [Confederation of Workers of Colombia], among other individuals. The two labor union officials said that they were willing, through their organizations, to respond to the appeal that this international antidrug movement has just made to all walks of life in America."

He declared: "Furthermore, the farmers' organizations are in agreement, and have stated to us that the land is for producing food, and not substances that are harmful to mankind. Other contacts that we have made with industrial leaders warrant our expectation that their promises to cooperate in this campaign will materialize in the various areas that are necessary for making it successful."

"The committee also has on its side the statements made against the use of drugs by the Bishops' Conference which has recently convened in the capital of the republic."

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF COCAINE: INHALING DEATH

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Sep 79 Sec B p 1

[Text] Used in the past by the descendants of the Inca gods, employed by the conquistadores to subjugate the Indians, and prescribed as a popular remedy to counter stomach upsets, colds, toothache, ulcers, laryngitis, etc., coca is now considered one of the great dangers jeopardizing human life the world over.

The nearly \$2 billion per year in profits accrued by the traffickers in Colombia has left a horrifying toll: thousands of addicts, who are both physically and mentally ill, and a long list of fatalities, resulting not only from the trafficking, but also from the consumption of the drug.

Despite the fact that, on various occasions, many people have attempted to attribute almost supernatural powers to cocaine consumption, the research conducted to date has proven quite the contrary.

Cocaine causes not only physical disturbances in those who consume it, but also psychological changes which can lead to insanity and death. Although, according to the researchers, it can cause psychological dependence and is not physically addictive, as opiates on the whole are, the depression which occurs after its use is regarded by many as a clear indication of physical addiction. In the laboratories, rats and monkeys given constant doses of the drug took it themselves until they died.

But, in spite of all this, the international consumption of cocaine is increasing daily. North American surveys have shown that between 3 and 4 percent of adults and 13 percent of the youth between the ages of 18 and 25 years have tried the drug at least once.

Moreover, research conducted in schools and colleges has brought disturbing results concluding that there is an increasing consumption of the drug among adolescents.

Based on those studies, 9 percent of students preparing for the bachelor's degree in 1975, and 9.8 percent of the same group in 1976, consumed the drug; and 1 percent of those young people used it over 20 times during those years.

That annual increase, perhaps caused by the same crisis in values that has appeared in all strata of society, and the physical and psychological threat stemming from consumption of the drug, have triggered one of the most intensive campaigns against it, which has nevertheless not brought effective results thus far.

But when and how did the history of this stimulant, which now has the whole world at "bay," begin?

From the Gods to Drug Addicts

Although cocaine as we know it today did not come into existence until 1860, when the Goettingen chemist, Albert Niemann, isolated the active principle of coca (which he called cocaine), according to archeological reports, the consumption of coca dates back 1,400 years prior to this.

A shrub native to South America, cultivated particularly in Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Colombia, coca began its long career as a stimulant as a result of the mythic-religious beliefs of the Indians.

According to two Inca legends, coca was born of an adulterous woman, the moon itself, who created it as a gift from the gods to their descendants.

In the first one, it was said that the shrub emerged from the mutilated, buried body of a beautiful adulteress; and, in the second, from "Mama Quilla" (the mother moon), who planted it for the exclusive use of the descendants of the gods.

Thus, guided by this notion of the plant, the Indians used it for a long time in religious ceremonies, as an offering to the gods, or as a "divine" gift to the members of royalty or to athletes who had managed to excel.

Later, when the conquistadores reached the American continent, they discovered in the use of coca one of the most effective weapons with which to subjugate the Indians. At that time, they used it to recruit the natives for the heavy work in the mines or on the plantations, gaining as a result a great output in work and low cost in the support of the workers.

Subsequently, the use of coca attained the status of a popular remedy to combat various diseases and conditions. Throughout the 16th and 17th centuries, it was prescribed to combat stomach upsets, cutaneous ulcers, venereal diseases, colds, rheumatism and even toothache.

But the real introduction of coca into medicine did not occur until 16 years after Albert Niemann discovered cocaine. According to the historical account, V.K. Anrep was the first to discover its local anesthetic action in 1876; but it is claimed that the therapeutic introduction of the drug did not take place until 1884, under the supervision of Karl Koller, and, in that same year, at the suggestion of Sigmund Freud, who ordered a supply of it for the

Merck pharmaceutical company, in order to test it in cases of heart disease, neurasthenia and morphine addiction. Thereafter, Freud became an advocate in the defense of cocaine. He was not just content to use it, but recommended it to his friends as a stimulant, a local anesthetic, an aphrodisiac, and as therapy against asthma, cachexia and other ailments.

And What About the Beverages?

When cocaine had been discovered to be an effective anesthetic in the treatment of certain diseases, the industry rediscovered it as a veritable gold mine that gave an impetus to the formation of big capital.

According to a monograph published by the National Institute of Drug Abuse in the United States, "Toward the end of the last century, cocaine and coca extracts were used as ingredients in many patent medicines, soft drinks and wines. The Corsican chemist, Angelo Mariani, amassed a fortune manufacturing his 'Mariani Wine,' which contained cocaine and which was the favorite beverage of Pope Leo XIII. Furthermore, Coca Cola, invented by the Georgian druggist John Styth Pemberton in 1886, originally contained cocaine, but after 1903 an extract from the leaves of the plant from which the cocaine had been removed was used."

As a result of the studies conducted during the last four decades of this century, the use of cocaine as a local anesthetic has been gradually reduced, as the toxic qualities of the drug have been discovered and after various reports citing the deaths of a large number of patients following its use as a local anesthetic.

Precisely because of its extreme degree of toxicity, cocaine is no longer injected, and the ophthalmic solution, used to treat certain diseases of the eye, has been applied less commonly now that it has been proven that its use can cause irritation, opacity and ulceration of the cornea and the sclera.

Nevertheless, cocaine is the only local anesthetic which is vasoconstricting, and it is used commonly in intranasal surgery. It is also used as a local anesthetic in minor surgery involving the buccal cavity, in laryngeal, bronchial and esophageal endoscopy, etc.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

PLANE CRASH, ARMS-DRUGS TRADE DESCRIBED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Aug 79 Sec A pp 1, 8

[Text] Barranquilla, 24 August--Two North Americans and a Colombian were killed when a light plane with United States registration caught fire and crashed into the sea off the coast of Camarones, Guajira. A fourth crew member was uninjured, but is still unconscious in a local clinic.

The Colombian who was killed was identified as Jorge Rodriguez, a native of Barranquilla. One of the Americans was Charles Roy Kimball. The other corpse has not been identified.

According to the official reports, the plane whose registration number was not given attempted to land at a clandestine airport near Camarones on Thursday night.

Four persons were taken from the wrecked plane, three of whom were dead and one survivor, a North American without identification.

The survivor was confined in a medical treatment center here.

Until the relatives arrive, the United States Consulate has assumed responsibility for the corpses of the two Americans.

Jorge Rodriguez was buried in the local cemetery by his relatives.

It has been fully established that the four crew members were traveling in a freight carrier, and were ready to pick up a shipment of marihuana when they had the accident.

Criticism

Bucaramanga, 24 August--The governor of Cesar, Guillermo Castro, stated here that the Barranquilla airport has become the departure point for drug traffickers, and the entry point for guerrilla groups bringing arms into the country.

The chief executive of Cesar made this statement while taking part in the governors' meeting which gave the "green light" for the establishment of the Magdalena Valley Development Corporation.

Castro pointed out that the drug traffickers take drugs abroad through the Barranquilla airport, and that modern automatic weapons are brought in and sent to the guerrilla groups.

The governor of Cesar requested the intervention of the armed forces to curb this activity, which constitutes a serious threat to national security.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

COCAINE SEIZED IN BOGOTA, PASTO BY JUDICIAL POLICE

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Sep 79 Sec A p 3

[Text] Two more blows were dealt at drug trafficking rings in Bogota and Pasto. In the nation's capital, personnel from the Judicial Police attached to the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation seized 2 kilograms of cocaine at a residence in the northwestern section, and captured three individuals presumed guilty of the crime.

The officers also found a precision scale, two special spoons for handling the drug and 37 polyethylene bags soaked with cocaine, the contents of which the traffickers apparently attempted to throw into a toilet.

The operation was carried out at a house at No 44-42 56A Street, where Jose Jairo Henao, owner of the drugs, Rodrigo Romero and Jose Medina Osorio were arrested.

In Pasto

Pasto, 3 September--The Narino F-2 confiscated 7.5 kilograms of cocaine in the border settlement of Ipiales, and arrested two drug traffickers in an operation conducted early this morning.

The commander of the Narino police force, Col Arturo Casadiego Torrado, announced that the drug traffickers under arrest were Segundo Guillermo Recalde and Anibal Carrion Delgado, from Loja Province in Ecuador, who were turned over to the fourth magistrate of criminal proceedings.

The value of the coca that was seized has been estimated at 40 million pesos, and this is the second major blow dealt to the drug traffickers. During the past few days, 78 kilograms of the alkaloid have been confiscated, the value of which is nearly 500 million pesos.

Casadiego expressed satisfaction at the constant seizures of cocaine and other drugs on the Colombian-Ecuadorean border, and said that the action of the authorities would continue until the drug trafficking rings operating in this part of the country have been wiped out.

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CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

TWO TRAFFICKERS KILLED--Pasto, 24 August--A drug trafficking ring was broken up by police units, and two of its members were killed, in an incident which occurred at the "La Espriella" inspection station, in the jurisdiction of Tumaco. Those killed were Gabino Ceballos Quinones and Segundo (last name unknown), 33 years of age. Six members of the ring were also captured, while three others escaped to the Ecuadorean border. Those under arrest are Adriano Landazuri, Arturo Landazuri Cortes, Eulalio Landazuri Cortes, Agapito Landazuri Mairongo, Claudina Preciado Montano and Eleuteria Cortes Preciado. The police confiscated revolvers and shotguns of various calibers, several engines for coastal trade vessels and ammunition for various weapons. [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Aug 79 Sec B p 6] 2909

CSO: 5300

MEXICO

CIJ: WE HAVE TWO MILLION ADDICTS

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 11 Aug 79 p 3-A

[Text] About 2 million Mexicans from 5 to 60 years of age are victims of drug addiction in this country but they should not be treated as criminals, Kena Moreno, president of the Juvenile Integration Centers [CIJ] said yesterday.

Ms Moreno, an elected deputy and also the director of Social Services of the Mexican Social Security Institute [IMSS], stated, in acknowledging the above, that these sick drug addicts should not be considered criminals but that their complete rehabilitation should be sought.

The drug addicts, she added, are beings who in the face of society's failure to provide them an opportunity to find work, education, well-being and amusement, and who are in addition rejected by society, rebel in that type of concealed aggression.

In the face of this lack of opportunity children and youths, especially, have no other alternative but to react in that form of aggression against the very society which denies them those rights, the chief of the IMSS Social Services asserted.

She pointed out that the use of pharmaceuticals, inhalants, psychotropic drugs and narcotics cause irreversible mental damage to minors, youths and adults, and are indulgences which drive them to commit criminal acts and have even caused death itself. For this reason campaigns for the prevention, cure and rehabilitation of these people should be stepped up.

When Kena Moreno was interviewed during the ceremony in which she announced the opening, starting today and lasting until 19 September, of the 2nd International Week of the Street Urchin organized by the IMSS and the Department of the Federal District, she said that the appropriate legislation should be put into effect.

She specifically said that upon her arrival at the Chamber of Deputies in her capacity as representative of the people of an electoral district of the Federal District she will propose the initiation of reforms of the

Penal and Sanitary Codes as well as of other regulations related to prophylactic measures and general policies which tend to prevent and correct drug addiction, vagrancy and, in general, all antisocial behavior.

She said that the regulation and control of the sale and distribution of inhalants, psychotropic drugs, pharmaceuticals and narcotics will be achieved through some of these legislative reforms since the anarchy now prevailing in the handling of these products allows even children to fall easily into consuming them.

9204
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

FEDERAL JUDICIAL POLICE ZONAL CHIEFS REASSIGNED

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 1 Sep 79 Sec B p 1

[Text] At the decision of the attorney general of the republic, Oscar Flores Sanchez, the head of the Federal Judicial Police in the country, Gen Raul Mendiola Cerecero, ordered the transfer of Comdr Margarito Mendez Rico and group chief Mario Aragon Zambrano, as well as of the agents under their command, who on Monday will take office in Zone 4, which includes the states of Jalisco, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes and Nayarit.

Through a telex message received yesterday afternoon, the aforementioned officials received instructions to turn over the jurisdiction (Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila) to Comdr Manuel Espindola Martinez, who will serve as Federal Judicial Police coordinator for the same states, and Carlos Gabriel Santibanez will occupy the position left vacant by Aragon Zambrano.

The transfer of Mendez Rico and Aragon Zambrano was officially to have taken place today but, it was claimed that Commander Espindola Martinez, who served as Federal Judicial Police commander in the state of Michoacan, would most likely not arrive in this town until next Monday.

Previously, Zone 4 was headed by Comdr Rafael Davila Cuellar, and group chief Roberto Rivas Guizar, who were assigned to the nation's capital to receive new orders.

Upon being interviewed by EL MANANA, Aragon Zambrano expressed great satisfaction over the promotion, and said that to be assigned the leadership of the Federal Judicial Police group in Guadalajara, Jalisco, represents a great responsibility, and that he would merit the confidence that the attorney general of the republic has placed in him and his agents.

Commander Mendez Rico, for his part, stated that the antidrug campaign in the states of Jalisco, Zacatecas, Aguascalientes and Nayarit would be carried out implacably, because those are the instructions issued by Oscar Flores Sanchez.

The sudden news of these changes caused chagrin in police and judicial circles, because it is public knowledge that the antidrug campaign headed by Commander Mendez Rico and the agents under his orders brought good results while they were in charge of the investigative services in the states of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas.

2909
CSO: 5330

38

MEXICO

TRUCKLOAD OF MARIHUANA SEIZED, DRIVER ARRESTED

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 6 Sep 79 Sec B p 3

[Text] The Federal Judicial Police confiscated over a ton of marihuana following the capture of the surly individual who was driving a "Torton" truck in the false bottom of which he was attempted to take the grass into the United States.

The shrewdness of the police forces enabled them to discover the grass when they stopped the heavy truck for investigation, while it was being driven along the highway between Matamoros and Ciudad Victoria.

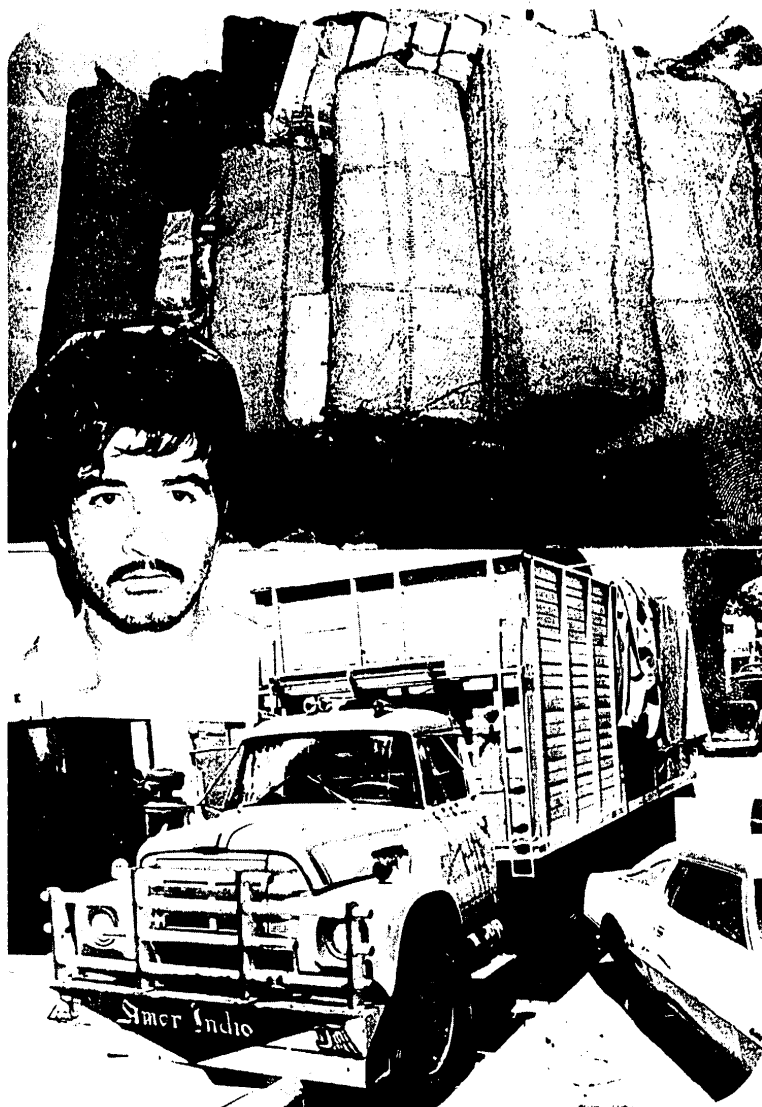
The truck was driven by Humberto Perez Patino, aged 29, a native of Apatzingan, Michoacan, who was arrested on the scene and sent to Nuevo Laredo, where proceedings will be initiated against him for drug trafficking.

The heavy vehicle was a 1970 Dina model truck, with license plates J-7498, which had been outfitted with a false bottom for carrying drugs.

The load consisted of 2,000 kilograms of marihuana.

The drugs, together with the truck and the individual under arrest, were taken to this border port.

Humberto Perez Patino, driver of the truck, said that the vehicle was owned by a man named Raul Diaz, from San Luis Potosi.



Shown in the picture is the truck which was driven by Humberto Perez Patino (inset), carrying 1,200 kilograms [as published] of marihuana in a false bottom, which, however, was discovered by Federal Judicial Police agents detailed to the port of Matamoros, Tamaulipas.

2909

CSO: 5330

40

MEXICO

HEAVY SENTENCE IMPOSED FOR TRAFFICKING, MURDER

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 5 Sep 79 Sec B p 3

[Text] A new sentence confirmed by the fourth unified district court located in Monterrey increased the prison stay of the murderer and drug trafficker Jose Luis Luna Palacios, alias "La Tripa," from 38 to 43 years.

The sentence of 5 years and 3 months imposed by the second district judge on the multiple murderer for his guilt of a crime against health was confirmed when, on 8 May 1978, during a visit to the Social Rehabilitation Center made by the Federal Police, they found two plastic wrapped packages in his cell containing marihuana.

The second district judge passed this sentence on 4 June 1979 and the accused, dissatisfied with it, filed an appeal; but the penalty was eventually confirmed.

Luis Lazos Blanco, magistrate of the fourth circuit unified district court, stated in his decision that the sentence must be carried out as soon as this verdict becomes final, and that the prison term to be served is to be reckoned from the day following his release or that of the termination of the penalties that are being or have been imposed on him in the last of the proceedings in which verdicts have been issued and which were initiated previously.

Therefore, "La Tripa" will have to serve other sentences before he begins serving this new one.

Jose Luis Luna Palacios and his brother, Roberto, embarked on their life of crime on the night of Sunday, 4 June 1972, and the following morning, when they wounded the criminal Jose Patricio Cantu; continuing the blood bath with the cowardly murder of drug addicts Armando Morales Nata, alias "El Soldado," and Gloria Marin, at the gas station 1 kilometer east of the national highway from Mexico City to Laredo.

Meanwhile, the police had been given a tip on the whereabouts of the Luna Palacios pair. The criminal Jose Patricio, who had been wounded by them, had made a full confession.

At dawn on 5 June, police officers observed the vehicle that they were driving speeding along Reynosa and Bravo Avenues, and pursued them as far as Belden and Comonfort, where they hid in their house, engaging in a terrible gun battle with the police in which the uniformed corporal, Oscar Arredondo, was killed, and Corporal Vicente Mendoza and Private Hector Ruvalcaba were wounded, with Mendoza succumbing later.

The Luna Palacios pair "surrendered," and once they were in prison they committed other serious crimes relating to supremacy over the drug traffic. They killed Cesar Pena Vera and others, and their are suits pending against them both in the second and third district court, and also in the court of equity.

It has been said, with regard to them, that they are always dangerous; because by remaining on trial for new crimes they have thereby avoided being sent to the penitentiary in Ciudad Victoria or to the Marias Islands.

2909

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

BRIEFS

JAILED TRAFFICKER RECEIVING DRUGS--Federal Judicial Police forces are questioning Maria Elena Martinez, aged 28, a woman who concealed in a bag containing provisions 200 toxic pills to be given to the addict Pedro Torres Leon, a murderer and drug trafficker who is serving a long sentence at the Social Rehabilitation Center [CERESO]. Maria Elena was well known by the guards at the CERESO, who said that she often came to visit her brother-in-law, Torres Leon. They said that, on this occasion, they made a complete search of the bag, with an order, when she requested admittance. The woman was immediately turned over to the Federal Judicial Police, under their new commanders, who are holding her for questioning. She had previously claimed that the provisions and toxic pills were for Pedro Torres Leon, an individual with a bad criminal record including crimes in various parts of the country, as well as large-scale drug trafficking. Torres Leon recently attempted to escape at gunpoint, aided by one of his sons, from the room that he was occupying in the San Jose Hospital, where he had been taken on account of an alleged kidney ailment. His guards, who were members of the police, had to use firearms. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 5 Sep 79 Sec B p 3] 2909

MARIHUANA SALE MURDER MOTIVE--Rio Bravo, Tamaulipas--The supervisor of the State Judicial Police, Teodoro Gonzalez Hernandez, announced that the drug trafficker Benito Cardenas Ibarra, alias "El Benny," was murdered because he disposed of a shipment of a half a ton of marihuana which had been sent to him from the state of Guerrero for transfer to the United States. His killers, Jose Fernando Alvarado and an individual identified as "Chuy," who are residents of the same state of Guerrero, are being hunted by the Federal Judicial Police in that federated entity. Agent Fernando Gonzalez Hernandez, brother of Teodoro Gonzalez, commented yesterday, "The investigation has not ended," adding that "El Benny" used the pseudonym of Jose Fernando Alvarado to travel to the United States. However, this claim was corrected by agent Alfonso Duran, who is working on this investigation together with Teodoro Gonzalez and Juan Arredondo. Duran said that the murderers were completely identified, and would be arrested at any moment. Furthermore, the four individuals arrested in Nuevo Progreso as suspects in the case were released when it was confirmed that they played no part in the double murder; although they admitted that they had "worked" for "El Benny" at one time. Meanwhile, in the judicial area, a series of suspicious

protective actions has occurred. Genaro Guerrero Mendoza, a resident of the "La Reforma" communal lands, who is involved in presumed drug trafficking operations, appealed for a provisional suspension of his release because of fear of being arrested by the State and Federal Judicial Police. [Text] [H. Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 31 Aug 79 p 10] 2909

DANGEROUS DRUG TRAFFICKER MOVED--Yesterday, the dangerous drug trafficker and murderer Antonio Moreno Perez, who was serving a long sentence for crimes against health at the Social Rehabilitation Center, was moved to the prison in Ciudad Miguel Aleman. Judicial police guarded Moreno Perez, who was removed from jail at 0900 hours and taken to that location. The General Department of Coordinated Crime Prevention and Social Rehabilitation Services in the state authorized the convict's transfer. About 18 months ago, the Federal Judicial Police captured Moreno Perez, because there was a warrant for his arrest for crimes against health. At the time of his capture, he was carrying a heavy caliber pistol, for which he was tried and sentenced to 1 year and 3 months in jail; and, in another suit, he was given a 7-year prison sentence. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 9 Aug 79 Sec B p 3] 2909

FARMERS GROWING MARIHUANA RELEASED--Mexico City, 22 August--Oscar Ramirez Mijares stated today that the farmers who were released as a result of the amnesty ordered recently were not accused of political crimes, but mainly of the possession and cultivation of drugs. Therefore, the countryside is peaceful, claimed the head of the National Farmers Confederation, upon being interviewed shortly after meeting with the president of the republic to submit to him the program for the special meeting that the organization which he heads will hold next week. Ramirez Mijares subsequently admitted that some of the farmers who were released "were also jailed for land invasions, but nevertheless, there is not really any unrest in the countryside." According to the National Farmers Confederation (CNC), the release means "the incorporation of comrades who had been deprived of their liberty, and who will now surely participate in production and work." The CNC, moreover, does not know the number of farmers who have been arrested for political reasons, "but there are many farmers who are members of the Confederation and who have been held on account of legal problems." [Excerpt] [H. Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 23 Aug 79 pp 1, 9] 2909

POLICE AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN--Although the report is not official, yet has been confirmed in part, EL SOL DE SINALOA learned that at about 1000 hours yesterday a lightplane from the Office of the Attorney General, apparently carrying Federal Judicial Police agents (it is not known whether the flight was for reconnaissance or travel), while aloft, was shot down by individuals engaged in drug trafficking, on a site known as El Zorrillo, in the vicinity of Guadalupe and Calvo in the state of Chihuahua. Although an attempt was made to confirm the report in the offices of the Zone 06 coordinator of the permanent campaign against drug trafficking, it was impossible, because the head of that office was attending functions in the airport hangar; but it was learned from a reliable source that an "accident" had actually occurred which had a toll of one death and two injuries. The incident was

discussed in all police circles, but no mention was made of the exact material damage and loss of human life; and hence it was impossible as of the time when this article was being written to confirm what actually happened, although, we repeat, the accident did indeed occur in some form. There are two accounts: one that the plane exploded upon impact, and the other, that it eventually crashed. [Text] [Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 31 Aug 79 p 10] 2909

CONFISCATED MARIHUANA BURNED--Shortly after noon yesterday, the federal authorities destroyed 1 ton and 620 kilograms of marihuana. The incineration of the harmful grass took place at 1430 hours over an expanse of land on the "Regina" farm, located at kilometer 14, west of the national highway. Officiating at the event were the coordinator of the antidrug campaign in the northwestern zone, Alfredo Aaron Juarez Jimenez; the head of the health center, Dr Eduardo Takasita Elizondo; and the commander of the military district garrison, Gen Alfredo Moran Acevedo; as well as federal prosecutors, representatives of the district magistrates and some municipal and state officials. Included in the marihuana that was burned were the 1,120 kilograms which were seized last Tuesday from Humberto Perez Patino, who was carrying the shipment in a "Dina" truck, and who was arrested on the highway between Matamoros and Ciudad Victoria. Also incinerated were 500 kilograms of marihuana from other seizures made by the Federal Judicial Police. There was no special ceremony, only compliance with the orders issued by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL DIARIO DE NUEVO LAREDO in Spanish 7 Sep 79 Sec B p 3] 2909

MARIHUANA SHIPMENTS PROBED--The Federal Judicial Police in this town are conducting investigations of the recent seizures of marihuana, a traffic that is being earnestly combated by them, under orders from Comdr Luis Manuel Mendoza. It was reported that, as a result of the case of a Ford Mustang car which was abandoned in the middle of Avenida Obregon loaded with marihuana, the police have now identified one of the heads of the criminal ring, who owns a curio shop on Avenida Obregon. It was said that this individual has already been tried for drug trafficking, in a case which occurred in the same manner, when a car was discovered in a yard located on the international highway near the customs station, loaded with packed marihuana. It was claimed that, if the investigations continue to be as successful as they have been thus far, the drug traffic could be halted at any moment. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 1 Sep 79 p 4] 2909

DRUGS, WEAPONS SEIZED--In 13 raids in towns in Durango, Baja California, Sonora, Sinaloa, Nuevo Leon, Jalisco, Culiacan, Quintana Roo and Oaxaca, brigades of agents of the Federal Judicial Police [PJF] who are participating in the campaign against the planting and trafficking of drugs arrested 16 drug traffickers from whom they seized 235 grams of heroin, 100 kg of marihuana, 500 grams of marihuana seed, 7 firearms and 5 vehicles. In addition, within the continuous campaign against growers of poppies and marihuana the PJF, with the assistance of the aerial service of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and of the Army, destroyed this week 231 crops of marihuana and 26 of poppies. [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 29 Aug 79 p 7-D] 9204

FLYING DRUGS LABORATORY DISCOVERED--Reynosa, Tamaulipas, 12 Aug, OEM--A Cesna plane, license No 206 Series No 7491Q, piloted by Jose Ines Rivas, 23 years of age, was forced to land at the summit of the mountain pass "El Becerro." A laboratory for the preparation of drugs, and contraband articles valued at 1 million pesos were found inside the plane. Cap Fernando Jobar followed the plane in which drugs were being transported from Mexico to the United States and on the return flight of which contraband articles were transported, at least 3 times a week, according to the statement of the prisoner himself. Jose Ines was leaving Mc Allen airport for Ciudad Victoria where he had been turning over the merchandise to other persons whose names he does not know. He is being held for disposition by customs and the Judicial Police. [Text] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 11 Aug 79 p 8-A] 9204

COCAINE SEIZED IN TIJUANA--Tijuana North Baja California, 19 August. Dr Alfonso Ramirez Ramos was arrested here by the Federal Judicial Police with 1/2 kg of pure heroin, valued at almost 1 million pesos. Ramirez Ramos was apprehended on Constitucion Avenue and 6th Street as a result of the statement of his accomplice Francisco Rivera Murillo, who was arrested as he left Ramirez's office with 400 grams of heroin. Ramirez confessed that in his office he engaged in the sale of drugs, which were sent to him from Sinaloa. Carlos Aguilar Garza, an agent for the Federal Public Ministry, reported that the federal authorities of Sinaloa are tracking down the traffickers who supply this border area with drugs. [Article by Consuelo L. Avalos, EXCELSIOR correspondent] [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 20 Aug 79 p 7-D] 9204

OPIUM SEIZED IN MICHOACAN--Uruapan, Michoacan, 11 August. The Federal Judicial Police [PJF] confiscated 10 kg of opium valued at 6 million pesos and in the action, which was supported by the Army, arrested the following presumed traffickers: Petrolino Gallegos Garcia, Benita Cardenas Meza, Jesus Bustos and Dr Rafael Mendoza Orejel. "The doctor was the contact for carrying out the sale in the United States," stated Manuel Espindola Martinez, commander of the PJF. "The drug," he added, "was found in the residence of the Gallegos-Cardenas couple." [Article by Angel Sanchez M., EXCELSIOR correspondent] [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 12 Aug 79 p 27-A] 9204

CSO: 5300

NICARAGUA

BRIEFS

DRUG SEIZURE IN CHINANDEGA--Chinandega--A marihuana patch yielding 1 ton, a stand at the local market and a kilogram of cocaine have been seized by police in Chinandega as part of their brilliant protection of the health of our people and the revolution. During a news conference, departmental police director Emerson Velsquez (Hernan) revealed that peasant Teofilo Cruz Gonzalez was cultivating the plot found on the Chonco slopes. Sandinist officials have not yet arrested "Edgard," who supposedly supplied Cruz Gonzalez with the seed. The crop's worth is estimated at 1 million cordobas and everything seems to indicate that Martha Vega Martinez, who is under arrest, was in charge of public sale of marihuana cigarettes on the local market. But the most valuable police contribution was capturing a private vehicle that almost escaped to Honduras through El Guasaule border checkpoint. The vehicle contained a camouflaged package of cocaine worth 10 million cordobas. Carlos Rafael Estrada Corea, who was accompanied by Julio Cesar Cuevas, was found in possession of the drugs. Both were sent to Chinandega, where they were placed under arrest. [R. Delgado Ramos] [Excerpt] [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Sep 79 pp 1, 10 PA]

ARREST OF DRUG TRAFFICKERS--Special narcotics squads are capturing drug traffickers in various parts of the capital, Companion Carlos Alberto Delmer Davila of drugs and narcotics section said at the Ajax Delgado Police Station. Companion Delmer is a graduate in drugs and narcotics from San Jose, Costa Rica, and directs a group of companions who investigate reports received at this section. He said large amounts of marihuana have been seized in Monsenor Lescano, Callejones Del Dario, Acahualinca and Shick districts and Las Americas 1 and 2. The narcotics section has some 400 lbs of marihuana seized in Terrabona and Sebaco in Matagalpa. It will be burned at the police station. Two men suspected of operating marihuana plantations are being investigated. We were also informed that any persons found using drugs will be arrested and sentenced to 3 weeks in prison and will be warned that if they repeat the offense they will be sent to the courts of justice. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Sep 79 PA]

CSO: 5300

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

DRUG THREAT TO AFRICA EXAMINED

Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French 27 Aug 79 pp 55-61

[Article by Raymond Morineau; investigation by D. Lagarde, M. Magassouba, C. Ondobo, H. Oumlil, and J.P. Riviere]

[Text] For the past 10 years or so, drugs and their damage have come to symbolize the disintegration of industrialized societies, whose anxious and disoriented young people are seeking in false paradises what their elders used to seek in mysticism. The use of narcotics, a dangerous game played by those in search of exotic thrills, used to appear unknown in Africa. Unfortunately, the evil is spreading to the continent where it is rapidly growing in its worst form: acculturation.

In October 1978, an important case of cannabis traffic broke in Cameroon. Between 20 November and 1 December 1978, a UN Narcotics Division seminar was held in Abidjan (at the Treichville Labor Exchange); Benin, the Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, and Togo participated. On 22 January 1979, a major trial opened in Rabat with 78 people involved in an international drug traffic case. On 24 July 1979, a Nigerian diplomat at the UN, carrying 40 kilos of cannabis in his luggage, was stopped at the De Gaulle airport in Roissy, France.

Is Africa on the way to drug contamination, that scourge of industrialized countries? We were told by Interpol that "it is a fact that developing countries are also acquainted with drug problems. To be sure, Africa is not as seriously affected as other continents. But the evil is gaining there and the authorities are worried. Our information about the African Continent is rather scarce, principally because local rather than international traffic is involved." A report by the same international police agency, written in February 1978, makes the same observation and goes on to note that certain African countries are suppliers of cannabis, and that the amounts seized there rose in 1976 and dropped in 1977. The report also notes the growing number of Africans arrested in Europe for drug dealing or use.

However, the report specifies that during this period (1976-1977), there were no seizures of morphine or heroin in Africa. But carriers originating from Africa have been used in the past few years to transport grade 3 heroin from the Far East via certain African countries. At the same time, in spite of the lack of specific data concerning amphetamine seizures, various sources have reported that traffic in these substances has also developed in recent years on the African Continent. But it was pointed out during our interviews that "the Africans are strongly motivated and are doing all they can to fight drugs."

This is a very deserving effort since so-called hard-drugs are practically unknown in Africa. The main drugs used by Africans are cannabis or Indian hemp (marijuana is the plant in its natural state and hashish is the resin extracted from it), and amphetamines, which are chemical products sold in pharmacies. The first of these drugs is prepared in numerous African countries, and the second is imported from Europe.

Cannabis has thousands of names in Africa. In Togo, it is called gue; in Kenya, makadara, bhang, kasumbae, widi, and so on; in Sierra Leone, it is called "bison herb," diamba, or lobito, among other names; in Senegal, it is yamba; in Nigeria, Igbo, kampe, wewe, ervedu, wee-wee, and so on; in Cameroon, banga; in Madagascar, rongony; in Reunion, zama; in Mauritius, gandia. This is not counting the names of various mixtures, cocktails, drinks, or brews using cannabis as a base. For example, bhang, a preparation of Indian origin which is consumed in Reunion and Mauritius, is a mixture of milk, vanilla, ginger, badamier [translation unknown] almonds, and Indian hemp, which is taken hot, with or without tea, as an aphrodisiac; the bhang-datura mixture (known in Senegal as katidiantabe, koubediara, or khompalaye) is said to cause hallucinations; in North Africa, kif is a mixture of cannabis and tobacco. The same term can also designate various substances depending on the region, as in the case of bhang.

Cannabis grows wild in nearly all Black African countries (where it is also cultivated for profit, although this profit is small), and it is systematically cultivated in Morocco (on 3,000 hectares), where it poses a serious problem for the government. Certain regions of that country are specialized in the cultivation of kif (as cannabis is called in the Moroccan countryside): in the north, between Al Hoceima and Tetouan in the Rif region and outlying area; in the east, between Melilia and Nador; in the northwest, around Ksar Lekkir; and in the west near Ouazzane. This is "the kif diamond." Major centers of cultivation are naturally fairly remote from cities. The soil in this mountainous region is so poor and the climate so severe (intense winter cold, high summer temperatures) that it will grow only kif. The ground is plowed in March and kif is harvested in August. The plants are dried indoors and stored for sale. The dry stalks are the kif. Beaten and sieved, kif becomes chira powder, composed of the smallest seeds. When chira is heated, ground, and pressed with stone, marble slabs, or real presses in the case of major operations, an oil is obtained and mixed with

the powder to form a soft blackish mass; this is the hashish, also called second "hash."

The bulk of kif traffic takes place right in the region, prior to exportation by organized groups who load the merchandise on boats bound for the Claris coasts on the Mediterranean; loading also takes place aboard planes at two landing strips, one near Al Hoceima and the other between Taz and Fes. Carriers also cross the mountains at Fes, Ouazzane, Tetouan, or Al Hoceima. For domestic traffic, the best chira sells for 1,200 dirhams* per kilo, or 1,600 to 2,000 dirhams including carrying costs. For international traffic, the price is 600,000 dirhams per ton.

For cultivators of the region, kif is simply a matter of survival. Their land (one to five hectares) can yield nothing else, and they harvest two or three tons of kif per hectare, selling them at 12 to 15 dirhams per kilo. It takes 100 kilos of kif to obtain one kilo of chira. The Moroccan government is fighting kif cultivation and traffic, especially since these activities produce important losses for the state tobacco monopoly. Crop destruction campaigns are launched regularly at harvest time, with partial, irregular, and inefficient results: in 1958, 22,579 kilos were destroyed; in 1960 there were 84,960 kilos; 21,531 kilos in 1961; 49,398 kilos in 1963; 71,442 kilos in 1964; 41,074 kilos in 1965; 43,347 kilos in 1968; 31,593 kilos in 1972; 147,085 kilos in 1973, and 266,727 kilos in 1974. Faced with the serious plight of the region's farmers, the state is forced to compromise. Reconversion, the only solution, appears nearly unattainable. The farmers have no feeling of culpability. They grow cannabis as others grow wheat. And they smoke it without qualms. One of them says: "Kif is a gift of the earth. And it is a blessing that it gives even that."

The rest of Africa does not have as acute a cannabis problem as does Morocco, although this plant is by far the most heavily used drug, except for alcohol. In a remarkable dissertation defended at the Rene Descartes University on 13 June 1978, Mr Faadji Johnson Romuald, a Togolese, distinguished the following: local or national traffic on a small scale; regional and interstate traffic (the coast road along Nigeria, Benin, Togo, and Ghana, tantamount to a drug highway linking Lagos, Cotonou, Lome, and Accra); and intercontinental traffic going to Western Europe or North America. His figures on cannabis originating from Africa and seized beyond its limits in 1975 are especially revealing: Ghana (542,696 grams); Kenya (107,180 g); Nigeria (116,210 g); Gambia (51,306 g); Angola (48,694 g); and Uganda (40,825 g), to which should be added Lesotho and Swasiland for which no data is available. At the same time, 42 Nigerians and 71 Ghanaians were involved in drug cases outside of Africa in 1975.

* One dirham = 1.1 French francs (55 CFA francs)

Often priced lower than alcohol, cannabis is the cheapest and most commonly used drug in Senegal, where the plant is cultivated in the Niyayes zone and in the Dakar suburbs. For the past ten years it has even become an export commodity. But Indian hemp originating from Gambia also reaches Senegal. Last year, police from Senegal and Gambia cooperated in dismantling a large network of cannabis traffickers who were operating between the two countries. Several hundred kilos of yamba were seized. This illustrates one aspect of the problem which has been emphasized by Mr Romuald and mentioned by all our investigators: the extreme permeability of African frontiers, making it very difficult to locate drugs and very hazardous to fight drug traffic. In Dakar, cannabis reportedly sells for 5,000 CFA francs per kilo, and 100 CFA francs per cigarette.

In the Ivory Coast, cannabis crops are found here and there among maize or cassava fields, including, it is said, the plantations of certain notables. The cannabis is sold to networks of buyers usually consisting of emigrants from Mali, Upper Volta, and Guinea.

Ivorians sell retail cannabis in Abidjan. But the Ivorian capital is supplied mostly by drugs from neighboring countries: Ghana, Nigeria, and Togo. Nationals from these exporting countries re-sell in Abobo-gare, in Treichville, in Yopogou, in Adjame, at the "Marche des Senegalais," or at the "Plateau." Here as in most countries, prostitutes (particularly from Ghana and Nigeria) have a special intermediary position. In 1977, a cigarette sold for 50 francs CFA. But cannabis is also taken steeped in palm wine (kutukutu). In 1977, there were 108 cases of cannabis traffic and use were brought before Ivorian courts, and 177 people were brought to justice, including only 40 Ivorians.

In Kenya where cannabis grows wild, there is a nearly constant increase in the number of people convicted for cultivation or possession of cannabis, and in the amounts seized. Thus, in 1970, there were 3,346 convictions for possession of Indian hemp; in 1971, the number was 3,869; it was 3,303 in 1972; 4,318 in 1973; 3,484 in 1974; and 4,571 in 1975. For the same years, the amounts seized were 3,174 kg, 5,441 kg, 2,909 kg, 3,101 kg, 4,436 kg, and 3,760 kg. Cannabis, locally called bhang, sells dry for 300 Kenyan shillings* locally, but for 20,000 Kenyan shillings in the United Kingdom. The oil extracted from it sells locally for 200 to 400 Kenyan shillings per half-litre bottle.

The immense country of Nigeria, with its economic and administrative problems, is particularly indicated for cannabis cultivation and trade. Seizures vary considerably from year to year: 8,808,043 kilos in 1971 (388 people implicated); 2,765,085 kg in 1972 (164 people); 13,588,619 kg in 1973 (610 people); 25 633,02 [error in text] kg in 1974; 6,051 kg in 1975

* One Kenyan shilling = 0.48 French francs (24 CFA francs)

(1,044 people); and 4,814 kg in 1976 (1,138 people). A kampe, which is a large cigar to be smoked two or three times, costs 20 kobos (about 50 CFA francs) and a wewe, about the size of a cigarette, costs 10 kobos.

Cannabis has always been used in Africa. The slave dealers operating in the Gulf of Guinea in the 17th and 18th centuries used to drug the slaves with Indian hemp during the crossing from Africa to America, in order to keep them quiet. In Madagascar, Mauritius, or Reunion, old peasants can be seen in the evening, drawing on a hemp pipe or rolling a cigarette. Cannabis is not expensive there, except for tourists who pay 500 Malagasy francs* for four or five cigarettes in Antananarivo, or 20 French francs for the same quantity in Saint-Denis de la Reunion and 10 rupees** per cigarette in Port Louis.

From 13 to 17 September 1976, six African countries (Cameroon, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo) met in Lome with the participation of the UN Fund Against Drug Abuse (FNUAD). The Kenyan report published on this occasion states that "cannabis, whose use goes back a long time, used to be smoked in pipes by the aged members of the various tribes of the Western Province and Nyanza province during funeral and marriage ceremonies. This ancient tradition is at the root of the popularity of cannabis in these regions. However, the use of cannabis has spread to nearly the whole country, particularly in urban areas; consumption has particularly risen among young people, as police statistics show..."

Similar to cannabis, smoked to obtain euphoria and stall hunger and fatigue, khat is a plant which is chewed in East Africa, especially in Djibouti where 80 percent of the population uses it heavily. But in addition to these drugs of natural origin, native to the continent, such as cannabis, khat, datura, or mandragora, synthetic pharmaceutical products have appeared in recent years; first among these are the amphetamines, which are abused in most countries for lack of adequate and effective regulation concerning the sale of medications. In this area, the African countries are importers, particularly Nigeria. The port of Lagos and the Kano airport are the principal entry points for amphetamines and barbiturates. The former are known under various names: danquire (Lagos Pills in Niamey); vitamins; speed; blues; desies; meth; wake-up; hearts; pep-pills; or Nigerian pills. They come from Great Britain or Bulgaria.

Amphetamines and other psychotropic drugs are used mostly by students taking examinations, taxi drivers and heavy truck operators, night watchmen, or all sorts of people forced to perform lengthy and tedious work. Use of the drugs is spreading to increasingly young and increasingly wide segments of the population, and this is what causes the greatest concern. Pupils 10 to 12

* One Malagasy franc = 1 CFA franc

** One rupee = 0.705 French francs (35 CFA francs)

year old are taking drugs. The heaviest use everywhere is among people 18 to 30 years old. After 35 years of age, the number of drug users drops dramatically. There is a veritable frenzy for pharmaceutical products, for stimulants as well as for mood enhancers or sedatives (Valium and Mandrax are both very much in demand). Drugs are spreading alarmingly in universities, and in secondary and even primary schools. Nearly all the fringe members of society and many of the unemployed take drugs, and statistics give the impression that the economically comfortable classes are more or less immune; but this is probably just an illusion due to imperfections in the research means used.

The motives given by drug users are nearly the same everywhere. The following are taken from the report from Sierra Leone: "To keep up with the times, to get high at little cost, to feel good, to study, to work hard, to overcome shyness, to indulge in misbehaving, to heighten sexual pleasure, to forget worries, to do like everyone else, and so on." In addition there is the snobbery of imitating members of industrialized countries. Elsewhere the same report notes that 42.1 percent of drug users are motivated by "the pursuit of pleasure", and 19.6 percent by the desire "to have ideas" (an expression which is generally interpreted as being related to acts of violence, thefts, rapes, and so on.)

Lack of resources leads many young people to adopting methods which are cheap but particularly dangerous for health. In Senegal, among others, there are reports of use of a mixture made from coloring agents, solvents, and gasoline; it is called guinz and is inhaled from a soaked handkerchief, resulting in extremely rapid intoxication. The most striking fact is that this is often practiced by very young children.

But no drug is as widespread as alcohol, in the form of legal alcoholic beverages and countless illegal and particularly harmful local drinks. Alcohol is certainly the real drug problem in Africa.

Generally speaking, the spreading of drugs is blamed in large measure on foreigners; usually, on nationals from neighboring countries, sometimes on tourists (especially hippies); blame is also placed on various marginal groups, because of their occupation (sailors), their temporary status (prisoners), or their state of health (lepers).

In general, the countries have repressive legislation based on international conventions, but poorly suited to the particular situation in Africa where "hard" drugs are virtually unknown. Leaders are aware of the need for information and education, which will require much careful handling in order to avoid diametrically opposed results.

Drug use in its present form in Africa, in the wake of traditional use controlled in the context of the extended family, reflects a crisis of society and of civilization. It is largely a consequence of a new, imported way of life, reflected on the one hand by accelerated urbanization, rural

exodus, and unemployment, and on the other hand by the influx of businessmen and tourists coming from the industrialized world and brutally introducing the image of consumer society.

The danger is still limited. But can the process which has begun, still be stopped? Professor Anumonye, medical school psychiatrist at Lagos University, explained to Mr Romuald that he feared the arrival in Africa of "hard" drugs such as heroin, cocaine, and LSD.

He said: "In 1965-1966, I was a student in Edinburgh. There was no heroin addiction, but there was barbiturate abuse. The first heroin users came from London. In 1967-1968, in the northern section of London, there was practically no heroin or methylamphetamine problem; in the southern part of town, the drug problem was already of long standing. In 1969-1971, I was in New York; drugs were already everywhere. What frightens me is that, although we have no heroin in Nigeria at present, we have young people who go to New York or elsewhere for their studies or vacations..."

Africa really faces not only the threat of seeing its identity altered by increasing drug abuse, but also, of becoming a crossroad for drug traffic. Early signs already exist. At Interpol, we were told: "It is not impossible that Africa's west coast will become the place of transit for cocaine coming from South America and going to the North American Continent, as was the case in the recent past for certain West European countries. Because of its geographic location with regular air and sea routes serving North and South America, West Africa could become the favorite ground for dealers sending drugs to North America, if caution is not exercised."

There is only one recourse against this double threat: frank and open co-operation among all African countries, and better information for those in charge of turning back the scourge."

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AUSTRIA

POLICE BREAK UP HEROIN RING

Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 25/26 Aug 79 p 12

[PRESSE report: "Three Successes by European Narcotic Agents--Austrian With 76 Kilograms of Hashish in Their Car"]

[Text] Vienna--In lightning actions, narcotic agents on Sunday and Monday [19 and 20 August] dealt three heavy blows to the European narcotic trade in Italy, Germany and Ireland, arresting altogether 33 persons and confiscating narcotics to a value of about 45 million schillings. In Venice, border police found 76 kilograms of hashish in the car of an Austrian. In Dexheim in the FRG Land of Rhineland-Palatinate, a U.S. Army heroin ring was broken up. Near the Irish capital, Dublin, police seized a truck with marijuana whose yield of millions was to accrue to the benefit of the IRA.

A 41-year-old Austrian, whose identity is as yet being kept secret by the Italian authorities, had landed in Venice on Monday on a Turkish liner from Izmir. In a customs check, narcotic dogs of the border police "sniffed out" in a hiding place of his car 76 kilograms of hashish worth about 14 million schillings. The man was placed under arrest. Presumably Austria was the country of destination for the hashish, but so far no Austrian authorities have been involved. Until about 1976, Venice was considered the turntable for the smuggling of narcotics from Turkey, but as a result of strict controls the smuggling on that route had been very severely curtailed in the past few years.

After a pursuit extending over several months, the trap closed shut in Dexheim during the weekend, with 24 U.S. soldiers, 3 German women and 1 Turkish couple being placed under arrest at the same time. They had built up a narcotic ring primarily supplying U.S. soldiers with heroin.

Marijuana worth 28 million schillings hidden under a cargo of bananas was found by Irish police in a truck whose crew had opened submachinegun fire on officers during a check. After a chase, three men, presumably members of the IRA, were overcome.

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CSO: 5300

AUSTRIA

POLICE CONFISCATE LARGE AMOUNT OF HASHISH

Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 28 Aug 79 p 10

[Presse report: "Heroin Ring Broken Up in Linz--10 Dealers Arrested"]

[Text] Berlin/Linz--Another success of Austrian police in the fight against the international heroin trade: In the past few days the so far biggest "dealer headquarters" in the Linz-Wels area was smashed. Ten persons were arrested and transferred to Linz Prison. Probably it had regularly "supplied" about 50 youths ranging from 16 to 25 years of age with top-price heroin.

A confidential tip on Friday of last week had led to the arrest of the "heads" of the dealer group, the 27-year-old unemployed Manfred Hayder and his likewise unemployed wife, Silvia, 23--both from Haid near Linz. This fine pair had imported about 167 grams of the "white snow" from Berlin since April of this year. Stretched by flour and such, the substance had been circulated as 200 grams of heroin. The net profit for the dealer pair: About 800,000 schillings.

The further sale in Linz was conducted by five young men aged 22 to 24, while another pair supplied the Wels area. One of the arrested persons 23-year-old plant chief Wolfgang Steininger of Wels, during initial questioning confessed to having procured heroin worth about 30,000 schillings as early as the end of 1978 from a Vienna heroin ring which was broken up in Lower Austria about 4 weeks ago.

Interpol is pursuing the distributors of the heroin in West Berlin from whom the Hayders had procured the "stuff."

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CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

INTERIOR MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON NARCOTIC PROBLEMS

Bonn DIE WELT in German 1 Sep 79 p 2

[Interview with FRG Minister of the Interior Gerhart Baum by Manfred Schell in Bonn: "'The Fight Against the Narcotic Trade Has the Same Priority as the Fight Against Terrorism'--Minister of Interior Baum Announces Tougher Measures Against Drug Abuse"]

[Text] DIE WELT: Minister Baum, recently there has come alarming news from the Federal Criminal Police Bureau [BKA] and other official sources about the development of illegal narcotic trade in the Federal Republic of Germany. What is the situation at present?

Baum: I am following the development of narcotic crime with growing concern. In fact, it is alarming. There are about 40,000 consumers of hard drugs, according to police records. Last year 430 people died from drug abuse. We have to assume that the number of deaths will be even much higher this year. The scene is characterized by an oversupply particularly of comparative inexpensive heroin. True, police and customs have scored numerous successes, seizing numerous dealers and confiscating as much as 117 kilograms of the most dangerous drug, heroin, this year, but even more needs to be done to curb the danger primarily to young people in this country.

DIE WELT: About 400 heroin addicts in this country have given themselves the "golden shot" this year--that is, they died. What are the reasons for the climb in deaths?

Baum: I almost shy away from explicitly correcting the number of deaths you mention. Even the number of 361 reported by the BKA by the end of August is just as appalling. The climb in deaths expected this year we think is due to the fact that the German market at present is being supplied with heroin of a particularly high degree of purity and that the consumer takes the wrong view of how much he can absorb or is unfamiliar with the degree of purity--but also due to the fact that, after several years of heroin consumption, young people increasingly find no way out of their desperate situation other than to give themselves the "golden shot," as you put it.

Moreover, in assessing the situation, one ought to be aware that in quite a few cases it was possible to save drug addicts from death in the last minute. Particularly repulsive in this connection is the unscrupulous behavior of narcotic dealers who will go so far as to add lethal poisons to heroin, as was shown in a recent case.

DIE WELT: But evidently not only the merchandise but also the countries of origin and the influential rings of dealers have changed, have they not?

Baum: Increasingly of late, heroin of a particularly high degree of purity--up to 90 percent--is being brought into the German drug scene. Most of this heroin comes from countries of the Middle East. In addition an increase has been observed in the so far still comparatively low consumption of South American cocaine; it is possible that over the medium term a trend is starting here in this respect similar to that in the United States, and every effort must be made to stop this trend. The illegal supplies particularly of heroin and cocaine are increasingly in the hands of internationally organized dope rings, which in part operate worldwide and which it is therefore difficult to break up. But even the smuggling into the country of heroin by individual offenders faces the authorities--particularly at the border--with big problems.

DIE WELT: Through what channels does the narcotic flow to the places where the drugs are concentrated?

Baum: The heroin from the countries of cultivation of the Middle East for the most part is brought directly into the centers of the German drug scene via the comparatively short overland routes, which are difficult to control. In addition, a part continues to be played by other shipping possibilities, such as transport by air and sea and dispatch by mail.

DIE WELT: Experts say that there is an oversupply of heroin, among other things, because of a "once in a century" poppy crop in Iran. We hear that since Ayatollah Khomeini assumed power the area of poppy cultivation in Iran almost doubled to 26 hectares?

Baum: At present primarily the Middle Eastern countries of cultivation, where unstable domestic political conditions appear to favor an expansion of illegal poppy-growing, are causing concern. I would not like to speculate here about the extent of the present poppy-growing area in Iran. But it probably is a fact that there has been an expansion of uncontrolled poppy growing in Iran and that this can affect the supply of the German market. It remains to be seen how successful the measures of the new Iranian government will be, particularly the ban on trade with narcotics and the request to pass the whole harvest to the government authorities.

DIE WELT: As federal minister of the interior, what conclusions are you going to draw from this trend particularly in the political sector?

Baum: As far as I am concerned, the fight against the international narcotic trade has the same priority as the fight against terrorism. We are therefore intent on exhausting every possibility in the police sector. Last May the ministers of the interior of the nation and the Laender developed a new plan for an intensified fight against illegal narcotic trade and consumption. Beyond that, the president of the Federal Criminal Police Bureau has made a number of concrete suggestions. The examination of these proposals having been more or less concluded, I have initiated a number of steps in my areas of responsibility. Thus a comprehensive "Narcotic" system of information is being built in association with the narcotic offices of the Laender. Through this system, the pursuit, investigation, identification of offenders and gathering of evidence will be substantially improved, and important new ways of investigation will be started.

Of importance as regards police investigative activity is the identification of the origin of confiscated narcotics and of the structure of illegal trade, since this makes it possible particularly to draw conclusions about the organizations and their networks of distribution. Jointly with the Land criminal police bureaus, the BKA will build a "Narcotic Identification Division" particularly for the systematic analysis of narcotic samples.

Like hardly any other field in crime, the effectiveness in fighting narcotic crimes depends on the quantity--and, of course, the quality--of personnel employed. This is so particularly because narcotic offenses are hardly ever brought to the attention of the police by the public but are left to the police to uncover. Together with BKA President Herold, I have therefore initiated a clear increase in BKA personnel used in fighting drug abuse, as well as an intensification especially of the practical training of new personnel.

Furthermore the question is being examined as to what measures can further intensify the fight against narcotics on the border. In addition to customs, an important role is played there by the individual border patrol service [Grenzschutzeinzeldienst]. I have in mind here particularly an increased employment of motorized pursuit groups of this service and increased use of BGS [Federal Border Police] formations in this sector, as well as further improvement of equipment and personnel.

Finally I also anticipate positive results from the changes in the narcotics law expected to be passed before the end of this legislative period. In this, I have advocated particularly an increase in penalties to counter the ring and commercial trade and importation of narcotics.

DIE WELT: Cannot narcotics to a large extent be intercepted already in countries of origin and transit? Are these countries not prepared to cooperate?

Baum: The police antinarcotic strategy is directed equally against the production, transport, smuggling and trade of narcotics. Effective international cooperation here is indeed indispensable, with measures of limitation being most effective in the countries of cultivation concerned.

The next phase of action is in the countries of transit, particularly of the so-called Balkan route. I can assure you that cooperation with these countries--including those of the Eastern bloc--is working very well and that great efforts are made there to stop the transport of narcotics. This is shown by numerous confiscations on the borders of these countries of narcotics destined to a large extent for the Federal Republic of Germany.

DIE WELT: The fight against narcotics cannot, of course be solely the task of the police. Is the criticism against the Federal Criminal Police Bureau justified according to which the available medical and social-therapy installations do not even suffice for accommodating the most serious cases of drug addiction and that, moreover, there is a lack of qualified personnel?

Baum: It is true that the problem of fighting narcotics cannot be solved only by police methods. The activity of police and customs aim primarily at restricting the supply of narcotics. Just as important, however, and perhaps more important, is the restriction of demand, particularly by way of enlightenment and medical and social-therapy treatment of drug abuse. Together with the federal and Land health authorities responsible in this field, we will examine the question as to how further improvements can be made.

DIE WELT: Has it not turned out to be a mistake to have narcotic offenders go through the regular channels of prosecution?

Baum: The statement contained in your question is not entirely accurate. In the case of a large number of drug addicts sentenced for offenses against the narcotics law, sentences are suspended in order that they may undergo suitable therapy. In addition, the penal code offers the opportunity, given certain prerequisites, for judges to send drug-addict offenders to educational institutions, and the courts are making use of this opportunity. I do, however, have the impression that they would make even greater use of this if suitable therapeutic institutions were available in greater numbers than heretofore.

I take the view that not so much the implementation of the state's claim for punishment as the rehabilitation of the drug addicts must be emphasized. This fundamental conviction will also characterize the new narcotics law, which (while increasing the scope of punishment particularly for trade in narcotics) extends the possibilities of forgoing punishment of narcotic consumers.

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FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

NATURE, EXTENT OF DRUG ABUSE AND TREATMENT EXAMINED

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 18 Aug 79 pp 5-6

[Article by Wolfgang Cyran: "There Remains a Lot To Be Done Against Addiction--Many Doctors Are Not Familiar Enough With the Problems of Narcotic Addicts; How Can Laymen Help?"]

[Text] Bad Nauheim, 17 August--One narcotic addict out of two is not yet 16 years old; many are only 10 when they become acquainted with drugs. In over 50 percent of all cases, parents are aware of their children's drug-dependence. Over 50 percent of narcotic addicts come from families which, even from outside, can be recognized as troubled; the mother is seen by the youth as lacking understanding, the father as too strict and cold. These shocking circumstances prompted the Hesse Chamber of Physicians to hold a conference on drug-related problems in Bad Nauheim. It became apparent at this conference that counseling and treatment of drug-dependent patients are far from perfect and that doctors should take much more interest in drug-related problems.

The annual increase in the number of drug-dependent people in Frankfurt, according to the director of the addiction-related crime division of the Narcotics Bureau, has been approximately 36 percent since 1973; Frankfurt, he says, is an over-saturated heroin market. Any amount of the best quality heroin can be bought at the relatively low price of DM 200 per gram (compared with DM 700 elsewhere); 25 dealer organizations are not only competing but also cooperating on the Frankfurt market. In addition, a cocaine "scene" is also developing independently from the heroin market; its consumers come, among others, from the chic circles of the pop-rock-film scene which youths take as models.

The number of addicts in Frankfurt, as recorded by the police, is 1,700; 95 percent are heroin-dependent. The number of addicts in the city is conservatively estimated at 3,000; probably half of them are dependent on sleeping pills. Ninety percent of the 500 to 1,000 tablets of addictive drugs sold each day are prescribed by doctors. A so-called "fixer" [an addict who injects himself] needs approximately DM 4,000 per month. He gets this money, among other means, through drug dealing, theft and prostitution.

Meanwhile it has been recognized that drug-related problems cannot be solved by police measures alone. Health authorities are reluctant to commit drug-dependent patients brought to them by the police. Courts release addict criminals quickly and seldom commit them to a hospital for a withdrawal cure. Release from Land psychiatric hospitals is rapid, and in addition these have a high rate of escape (100 in 1978 for a single Land psychiatric hospital). Drug-related emergencies are quickly released from hospital emergency-care units: Last year, 99 addicts were admitted to intensive-care units with heavy, potentially lethal heroin poisoning accompanied by loss of consciousness; only 28 of these underwent withdrawal treatment in a specialized hospital, while most of the others were released after only 48 hours. Far more than half of these who died from narcotics had already had a "brush with the state" (for instance, compulsory treatment or penal sentences).

All these facts are taken from the lecture by psychiatrist Professor Pittrich (Frankfurt) at Bad Nauheim. According to the Frankfurt University Psychiatric Clinic, hashish is particularly frequently used as single drug, followed by alcohol and hallucinogens. Recently, however, heroin is becoming used more frequently as a first drug. Eighty-four percent of drug-dependent people take more than three different narcotics or ersatz drugs. Frankfurt has seen an increase in the number of heavy, potentially lethal poisonings among drug-dependent individuals; it goes without saying that initial intensive hospital therapy is necessary in such cases; however, this removes only the acute lethal risk, not the drug-dependence per se, and still less its original causes.

Whether and how laymen might try to improve the unsatisfactory situation prevailing in the counseling and treatment of drug-dependent youths and young adults, and also where lines should be drawn, was the subject treated by Bernhard Menzemer of the Youth Counseling and Assistance Association (Frankfurt). This 10-year old association now has at its disposal numerous facilities for the counseling and treatment of addicts and their families, as well as the long-term "Castle Wolfsmuenster" treatment program. The treatment facilities of the association have at present 66 employees, among whom are certified psychologists, teachers, social workers and social educators, a physician specialized in youth psychiatry and a few administrative employees. Often, young people with problems of their own or family problems come for counseling. In such cases, the family and "environment" must also be taken into consideration during counseling. Success is dependent on at least a minimal will to change the situation; it also depends on the personality of the client.

Counseling which does not take the parents into account, or which is done against their wishes, is usually doomed to failure. Parents who give their children financial or other assistance in the hope of preventing a worse situation, usually only lengthen the period of addiction. Parents who are the secret accomplices of their drug-dependent children, because they are talking tranquilizers or drink alcohol, unconsciously resist the idea of

their children's undergoing therapy. In intensive groups which meet for periods of 14 days or longer, the parents must recognize and work out their own problems in relation to their child's drug-dependence before a successful treatment of the child can be considered. The main function of such self-help groups is that family members learn better ways to deal with conflicts and that, on a long-term basis, they may be able to help other parents confronted with similar problems.

Some Can Hardly Be Reached

A motivation to give up drugs voluntarily is the most important factor in preparing for therapy. Unfortunately, many young people come to the counseling office only when they are already under outside pressure; for instance, when criminal proceedings have been started or when they have difficulties in obtaining drugs. This is one of the main reasons why the prognosis for young people is so poor. Only one addict out of three completes the preparation process for in-patient therapy; and one out of every four patients who have been treated successfully will relapse during the follow-up period. Only those who undergo therapy of their own free will--those who are motivated or can be motivated--qualify for in-patient therapy. Only in their cases is it possible for the association to start treatment with any chance of success, and with the objective of also restoring their ability to work.

Among those who can hardly be reached, or not reached at all, by the counseling facilities of the association, belong alcoholic and drug-endangered youths undergoing a psycho-social crisis, plus addicts who are imprisoned, patients who have been placed in psychiatric hospitals, and finally hard-core addicts having reached a stage of high criminality in order to obtain the drugs they need and addicted patients who have broken off therapy several times. Based on past experience, the association limits itself in the case of endangered youths to counseling by employees of open-door houses, for instances; it has already obtained some success.

Conditions for the preparation of a transfer to treatment facilities are especially unfavorable in penal institutions; the association does expect an improvement of the prevailing conditions through training and counseling of institutional personnel in dealing with imprisoned addicts. In the case of drug-dependent individuals who have been placed in psychiatric hospitals following a court decision, intensive motivation must be created, the objective being to transfer these patients to open treatment facilities after they have undergone a cure; a relapse is "preprogrammed" when the patient who has been released is dependent on his former, still addicted, acquaintances.

Also, in the case of what is called "treatment resistance," every attempt must be made to create at least a trace of motivation. However, Menzemer freely acknowledges helplessness and lack of success as far as this group is concerned. For these individuals, hospitalization in a closed facility

for a certain period is unavoidable; in this case also, it should be followed by placement in an open treatment facility. Surprisingly, there exists at present no national and graduated system of counseling and treatment facilities.

The association has successfully begun cooperation with the hospitals involved. On the other hand, attempts to cooperate with local doctors have yielded poor results. Here is a major aspect of measures against addiction which still has to be worked out in detail, including by the chambers of physicians. The changes to curb juvenile drug addiction, which is still on the rise, will improve only when local doctors, who are often the first to know about a youth's drug-dependence, make use of the outstanding possibilities offered by the Youth Counseling and Assistance Association in Frankfurt, when similar groups of laymen become active in other locations and when facilities for the treatment and follow-up of addicts are considerably improved.

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CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

LEGALIZATION OF HASHISH, MARIJUANA ADVOCATED

Initiative of FRG Group

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 3 Sep 79 p 8

[Text] Berlin, 2 September (AP). A German group dedicated to the reform of cannabis laws announced worldwide efforts to legalize the hemp-derived drugs hashish and marijuana. The initiative bears the name "Inhale" (Initiative hashish legal). The director of "Inhale," Christian Albin, said in Berlin that a world congress of all legalization-directed organizations is planned to meet in Amsterdam in February. Such national action groups are said to exist in 18 countries of Europe, America, Asia and Australia. The German initiative also considers itself to be a lobbying organ against the alleged criminalization of these drugs in the new edition of the narcotics law. According to Albin the new narcotics law would even "criminalize" the planting of hemp, currently permitted in the FRG.

In his opinion essentially harmless drugs have "long since become a part of social life," claimed Albin. He described the Federal Criminal Police Bureau estimate of 900 tons of hashish per year as too low, and gave the same evaluation to the World Health Organization's estimate of some 200 million hashish smokers in the world.

Young Democrats Views

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 1 Sep 79 p 7

[Text] Bonn, 31 August (DPA). The Young Democrats warned of a further criminalization of the use of hashish and marijuana. The deputy federal chairman of the Judos, Pieper, demanded last Friday in Bonn that a criminal distinction be made between the "soft" (such as hashish) and "hard" (primarily heroin) drugs. This distinction is already being made in parts of the United States as well as in the Netherlands. Pieper called on the coalition partners to use their influence during the impending redrafting of the narcotics law so that the use of hashish and marijuana would no longer be subject to penalty. The use of these drugs is said to be no more harmful than the consumption of alcohol. And unlike alcohol these drugs do not lead to psychological addiction, Pieper claimed.

The Young Democrats think that the general penalty for the use and sale of hard drugs should remain standing. To be sure, they pointed out that penalties would not help but harm the consumer of the drugs, himself a victim. "We want to replace penalty with therapy," Pieper said. This presupposes a sharp increase of beds for therapy. The current ratio of one bed to 40 heroin addicts is said to be shameful for the society.

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CSO: 5300

GREECE

DRUG ADDICTS ON GREEK SHIPS REPORTED

Athens ELEVTHEROTYPIA in Greek 27 Aug 79 p 3

Text The Greek merchant ships have become drug "dens." The sweet smell of opium or marijuana suffocates you as you pass by the cabins of the crews. The Greek seamen charge that this evil has worsened since the time alien seamen started swarming the Greek ships while the Merchant Marine Minister Kefalogiannis admits that "the problem is known."

It is true that the matter of using narcotics on ships is as old as...the sea. "It has become a routine," say the Greek seamen, who add characteristically: "The shift officer must first make sure that the sailor who goes to the bridge as helmsman or the oiler in the engine room are in a position to perform their duty..."

The...Punishment

There is a maritime regulation according to which a seaman who does not report for duty for 3 days following the use of narcotics is punished! Thus the "use" of narcotics is justified while the unjustified absence is condemned. Besides, the confrontation of the incidents on a ship is... vivid: "The...sober ones oftentimes are attacked by the aliens who are under the influence of narcotics and incidents take place which...are not settled..."

But, speaking on this subject, Kefalogiannis said to ELEVTHEROTYPIA: "The only possible way to cope with the known problem of narcotics on ships is to implement the measures the law provides, provided an administrative investigation is undertaken and a judicial procedure is followed whenever evidence is found."

Danger for Young Seamen

The seamen who spoke to ELEVTHEROTYPIA are pointing out especially the dangers faced by the young men who become seamen: "These conditions create an immense social problem. The hard life of the seaman is corrupted by

the use of narcotics. How can the young men who enter this profession cope with the problem? Will they not be enticed?"

Measures

As an indispensable precondition for coping with the problem the Panhellenic Seamen's Federation /PNO/ recommends a strict scrutiny of the hired alien seamen and elimination of the procedure for enlisting seamen. More specifically, PNO Director of International Relations Kazakos stressed to ELEVTHEROTYPIA the following:

"We all know that narcotics are freely used on ships, especially by aliens. This is one of the reasons that we refrain from hiring aliens. But the problem has much broader dimensions than it appears. By hiring Indians, Pakistanis and others, the shipowners have very lowly compensated crews. And a Greek officer finds it difficult to find a job with satisfactory salary... Our argument has nothing to do with racial discrimination--we simply demand humane working conditions. We are also aware of the unacceptable hiring practices by special agencies and brokers who hire any aliens they find at the Piraeus port and provide them jobs on ships without guarantees or preconditions."

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CSO:5300

TURKEY

SECURITY FORCES SMASH BAZIANTEP-BASED DRUG OPERATION

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 23 Aug 79 p 4

[Text] Antakya, Special -- A haul of 210 kilos of hashish with a market value of 15 million liras has been seized as a result of a joint operation by the Ankara Central Narcotics Branch Directorate and the Hatay Security Director.

Teams assigned by the Security Directorate General Central Narcotics Bureau, which had evaluated information to the effect that there was a hashish operation in Hasan Lok Village in Islahiye District, Gaziantep, posed as buyers and made contact with hashish dealers named Okkes Kartal and Mehmet Binmez. Teams directed by Ankara Central Narcotics Branch Director Atilla Erkek made an agreement with the hashish dealers for 1.5 million liras at 7,000 liras per kilo and met at Sihderesi-Dolan Village between Hassa and Islahiye Districts. Okkes Kartal and Mehmet Binmez were arrested at the rendezvous site and 210 kilos of hashish powder ready for processing, said to have a market value of 15 million liras, were seized. They were later taken to Antakya and placed in detention.

Investigation of the incident is continuing.

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CSO: 5300

TURKEY

POLICE CRACK ITALIAN-BACKED SMUGGLING RING

One-Armed Nuri Gang

Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Trukish 22 Aug 79 p 1

[Article by Fehim Yener]

[Text] The "One-armed Nuri Gang" which has been smuggling heroin for an Italian boss was arrested by Istanbul Narcotics Bureau dectectives. The 3 kilos of pure heroin found situated between the shock absorbers of a foreign BMW automobile with license plate no 222 Z-4294 are worth 5 million liras at the market price in Turkey and 90 million liras at European prices, police reported.

Heroin Smuggling Ring Arrested

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 22 Aug 79 p 8

[Article by Erhan Guner]

[Text] Stockholm -- A ring smuggling heroin from the Middle East to Europe via Turkey has been arrested in Istanbul with 2.9 kilos of pure heroin worth 90 million liras.

According to the announcement made by the Istanbul Narcotics Branch director: "Syrian smugglers make up most of the apprehended ring; Iraqis, Egyptians and some Turks were used as go-betweens and they were in cooperation with the Mafia in Italy."

It was pointed out in the Narcotics Bureau statement that "it had been determined that smugglers in Middle Eastern countries were smuggling narcotics to Europe in recent months, using our country as a bridge," and it was stated:

"As a result of intelligence accomplished by our branch, it was determined that agents of a ring composed of Syrians, Egyptians and Iraqis were coming to Istanbul and staying at different hotels on Aksaray and Vatan Boulevards and were making contact with certain Turks. As a result of our efforts, it was determined that the leader of the ring was a Syrian national named Berces Seso, who is known as 'One-armed Nuri,' and his partner is Navaf Mahsun, also

a Syrian national. It was understood that the two smugglers had connections with Egyptian drivers named Emat Eldin and Abdulmanem Sheata, Iraqi national Muhsin Abdurrahman and Turks named Yuksel Can and Mustafa Dincer, and tails were put on them. While our branch's agents were following the smugglers and their contacts, the driver Emat and his assistant Muhsin were observed getting into a car and being seen off by the other smugglers. The smugglers, who departed in the direction of Edirne in a car with German license plates no 22Z-4294, were surrounded in front of the Atakoy London Campground.

"Narcotics Branch squads later apprehended and placed under detention Muhammed Berces Seso, Navaf Mahsun, Yuksel Can and Mustafa Dincer, whose locations they had determined earlier. Questioning in connection with the incident is in progress.

"As a result of the search of the automobile, 2.9 kilos of pure heroin were found in 14 bags which had been placed in special compartments inside the chassis made of profile iron found on the rear axle, and the driver and his assistant were arrested."

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TURKEY

BRIEFS

POWDERED HASHISH SEIZURE--Narcotics smuggling between Turkey and the nations of Europe has increased recently. Mersin Narcotics Bureau teams have seized 38 kilos of powdered hashish hidden in a secret compartment of a Mercedes Benz bearing the license plate number N-TC-403 as this vehicle was about to be shipped out of the country. The Mersin Security Directorate announced that the seized powdered hashish, which was uncovered after a long investigation, belonged to a Mersin construction contractor named Erol Oktay and one Huseyin Safturke, who works in Germany and was in Turkey on leave. Both men have been arrested and a large-scale investigation is underway. [Text] [Istanbul MILLI GAZETE in Turkish 7 Sep 79 p 5]

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UNITED KINGDOM

BRITISH SEIZE THREE TONS OF CANNABIS IN RAIDS

London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0700 GMT 18 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Twenty-two people were still being questioned by police early today after a dramatic series of raids which smashed a major drugs ring and netted Britain's biggest cannabis haul. Swoop number one came before dawn yesterday in Cornwall and turned up a massive one and a half tons of cannabis. Swoop number two came late last night on two addresses in London. Another one and half tons of cannabis was recovered, along with 250,000 pounds sterling cash. It brought the total value of drugs seized in what police code-named Operation Cyril to more than 4 million pounds sterling. The size of the seizure can be judged from home office figures for the total cannabis haul in 1977--about two tons over the whole year.

The London raids were made on information given to police during questioning of the same 22 people arrested in the earlier swoop. No new arrests were made in the later raids, which were on two London addresses. The cash was found in north London and the drugs in south London. Late last night, as the new batch of cannabis was being taken to Scotland Yard's central drugs store, police said they did not expect anyone to be charged before Wednesday.

Yesterday's first drugs haul--at that time Britain's biggest single haul--arrived gift-wrapped for customs men and police. Each slab of the drug was wrapped in Christmas paper.

The beginning of the end for the smugglers began before sunrise when the two-masted guiding lights, a 60-foot converted motor fishing vessel, sailed headlong into a neatly baited trap. It was the moment that police and customs men--members of Operation Cyril--had waited for several months.

Customs Cutters lay with their lights dimmed across Talland Bay between the Cornish resorts of Looe and Polperro. After hours of waiting they saw the guiding lights appear in the remote bay. The 40-man team of customs men and police watched as the vessel's crew began unloading the drugs on a rubber dinghy. After several two-mile trips to the shore, the entire cargo was landed on the beach. Watching through binoculars were more

Operation Cyril men hidden on the clifftop. Then as four crewman carried the haul to a nearby cottage, the unarmed customs cutters raced to intercept the guiding lights.

After chasing the "pirate" vessel through fog for almost an hour, men from the vigilant, swift, active and alert closed in. Several customs men leaped onto the moving vessel and ordered her to stop. Meanwhile on land waiting officers followed the four men to the cottage, arrested them and seized the drugs.

The seizure was made jointly by the customs investigation division, central intelligence unit at the home office, the dangerous drugs squad of Scotland Yard, and officers of the Devon and Cornwall constabulary.

Plans for the swoop were drawn up after several months of cooperation between the central drugs squad and customs investigators. As a result of the swoop seven people were detained in Cornwall and a further 15 in London. Later police uncovered their second massive drugs haul--this time in London.

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END